THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1931 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | Eighteen Pages | BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 101 | ATLANTIC EDITION | FIVE CENTS A COPY

AIR LINERS ARE TO SPAN TWO OCEANS

Companies Are Formed and Wait Only Sanction of Congress to Go Ahead

DIRIGIBLES TO EQUAL SIZE OF STEAMSHIPS

One Line to Ply Atlantic, the Other Pacific Ocean to Hawaiian Islands

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, O.—It sounds like a Jules Verne fantasy but in this middle western city it is regarded simply as the sober plan of a well-established business, all ready for launching.

Ships the length of an ocean liner are to take to the air, make weekly flights across both oceans, not for adventure but for service, taking the full responsibility of carrying passengers and the United States mails.

Romantic as the plan appears, some of the larger industries and long established financial concerns of the United States, like Goodyear of Akron and the National City Company of New York, are behind the venture and are represented in two companies which have been organized for transoceanic airship service.

Their carefully reckoned plans open up fascinating possibilities in the near future. A French diplomat in Washington, deciding to talk things over with the home government, may speed by taxi to the nearest inland "dock," climb a ladder to a moored dirigible and two evenings later find himself comfortably seated in his favorite Paris restaurant presenting his problems to his chief over a "biftek chateaubriand."

Or a cosmopolitan lady may choose to flit over to a week-end party in London, racing back in two and a half days to keep a concert engagement in Philadelphia. A California business man may decide to take a week off to "wing" over the Pacific, for a day in Honolulu and be back at work the next Monday morning.

Plan in Practical Stage

Anyone who likes to ride over or around storms instead of through them, who appreciates having transportation time cut in half, and who has $1000 or so to buy a ticket, is a prospective passenger for the air lines, the company head believes. So convinced is Paul W. Litchfield, Akron rubber manufacturer, of the feasibility of transoceanic passenger service by dirigible that he has taken a leading part in the organization of two companies, one to handle the Atlantic service, in coöperation with the German Zeppelin Company, headed by Dr. Hugo Eckener; the other an all-American company, called the Pacific Zeppelin Transport Company, Ltd., designed to link aerially the west coast with Honolulu, the Philippines and the Orient.

Speaking as head of these companies Mr. Litchfield promises to have passenger airships flying in three years after the United States Government gives its "Ready, get set, go."

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Soviet Admittance to European Union Postponed by Vote

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 26—Opponents of full Russian participation in the European union won a victory in the final session of the organization subcommittee, meeting under the chairmanship of Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, yesterday.

It was decided that when the European Union Committee meets at Geneva on May 15 the first item on the order of the day will be matters dealing with the committee's organization and procedure, rather than discussion of the world economic crisis and unemployment, in which Russia has been invited to participate

The German and Italian delegates, however, refused to accept the majority decision and declared they will renew at Geneva in May their demand for the immediate admission of Russia, Turkey, Iceland and European states which are not members of the League of Nations to the deliberations.

The majority decision was a victory for the group headed by M. Briand and Giuseppe Motta, Swiss Foreign Minister, who at Geneva last January and in Paris this week have sought to postpone the entrance of the Russian representative into the European Union Committee. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, sided with the majority on this point.

A report drawn up by M. Motta recommended that the European Union Committee elect its president and vice-president each year following the League of Nations Assembly meeting, and that the Secretariat continue, as at present, linked with that of the League of Nations.

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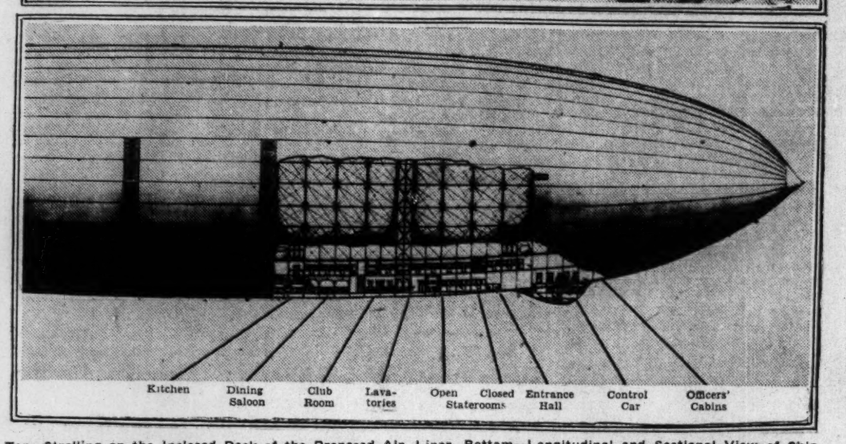

Top—Strolling on the Inclosed Deck of the Proposed Air Liner. Bottom—Longitudinal and Sectional View of Ship.

Russia to Stop Shifting Men to Other Jobs

Industry Disorganized by Propaganda Program of Communists

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 26—Soviet workers must stay at their jobs and cannot be recruited for propaganda purposes as was the universal custom hitherto, according to a joint decree signed by the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, V. M. Molotoff, and Joseph V. Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party, issued today.

Much importance is attached to the decree which introduces strict measures differentiating between propaganda and state work. The Communist Party's slogan has been "propaganda first, other jobs later." At any moment factory or transport workers would be ordered to quit their jobs, go to the countryside or to factories in other cities conducting this or that campaign launched by the Government, the Communist Party or other organizations.

Thus a continuous disorganization of industry was caused by the frequent shifting of workers. The decree now forbids all Soviet organizations, party organizations, trade unions or others from mobilizing workers employed in factories or transport, no matter how important the campaign may seem.

No director is to be invited to participate in meetings of the Central Committee. He must be left to mind his own business or factory. Promotion of factory and transport workers to other administrative higher offices must be stopped for two years. Those already promoted since October last must return to their former jobs.

Study by workers during working hours must be stopped; the worker can study only in vacant time after factory work. No workers in factories or transport may be appointed on government commissions. Shifting of workers from one branch of industry to another must first be thoroughly considered before being permitted.

Factory directors and transport chiefs must be made responsible for putting the decree in practice. The commissar of workers and peasants inspection was asked to follow up the decree to see if it is violated and responsible violators punished.

Fewer Mexicans Enter United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26—Drastic reduction in the number of immigrants to the United States from Mexico is indicated by a report from the State Department showing that the average during the past nine months has been only 257 per month.

From July 1927 through June 1928 the monthly average of immigration from Mexico was 4848 persons. Since then existing immigration laws have been rigidly enforced by American consular officers.

The figures indicating a drop in the monthly average from 4848 to 257 lead the State Department to say "the problem of new immigration from Mexico through legal channels would, therefore, appear to be definitely solved."

During the same nine months period the number of Mexicans leaving the United States exceeded the number entering by 45,086, according to information received from Mexican authorities.

Italy's Population Has Record Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

DURING the last year the population of Italy increased by 515,002 inhabitants, as against an increase of 376,457 in 1929 and of 426,662 in 1928.

Last year's increase was the largest ever recorded in Italy and the authorities regard it as a sign of the success of Signor Mussolini's campaign for increasing Italy's population.

ROADSIDE STAND INTERESTS TALK OVER PROBLEMS

Conference in New Hampshire Seeks to Generally Raise Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 26—Proprietors of overnight stands, cabins, and tea rooms, and landlords of wayside inns in New Hampshire gathered here yesterday for a conference as to how to improve conditions to the mutual advantage of themselves and those who travel about the state highways for business and pleasure. The program was arranged through the offices of J. C. Kendall, director of the extension service of the University of New Hampshire.

The conference was opened by Mr. Kendall, who said the reason for calling it was the desire to assist and act coöperatively for the benefit of those who sought service, not only during the vacation period but for year-round purposes.

Following the opening of the meeting, papers were read by Mrs. Harriet J. Haynes of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, on "The Successful Management of a Tea Room," by Mrs. Margaret Hunter of Melvin Village, on "Kitchen Industries for Rural Women," and by Mrs. Florence Morey, proprietor of Notchland in Crawford Notch, on "Ways of Making Establishments More Attractive."

A feature of the conference was a radio broadcast over stations WBZ and WBZA by Gov. John Winant from his offices at the State Capitol in Concord. Governor Winant briefly sketched the history of the extension service from the date of its organization in 1914 up to the present day, and gave the greetings of the State to the assembled delegates.

"Coöperating for Better Wayside Places," was the subject presented by Fred D. Griggs of Springfield, Mass., who said that licensing by the states in many instances is not considered practical, in that such licensing does not go far enough to protect the traveling public.

The day's conference was brought to a close with the formal greetings extended by Edward M. Lewis, president of the university, after the evening dinner of the Commons, an illustrated talk by Frederick A. Gardner of the State Highway Department on "Beautifying the Roadside," and an address on "Handling the Tourist Trade" by Donald D. Tuttle, secretary of the New Hampshire Publicity Bureau.

Royal Rights Called Bar to Spain's Advance

Country's Finances Declared to Be 'as Sound as Any in Europe'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, March 26—Stable government in Spain can be achieved only by King Alfonso agreeing to suspension of all royal prerogatives pending the verdict of the nation at the forthcoming Constituent Assembly. This is the gist of a note issued to the press by the Constituent group.

Political observers here believe everyone is agreed that a government manned by these distinguished political leaders, who are Monarchists but uncompromising critics of King Alfonso's efforts, is the only possible alternative to revolutionary and counter-revolutionary violence.

This note constitutes in a sense a bid for the power that Señor Guerra let fall from his hands in the excitement of Feb. 17. It does not contribute as much as was expected to clarify the situation, possibly because the group cannot make up its mind whether the municipal elections are really going to take place but the intention to appeal for the moral, if not active, support of the Socialists over the anti-régime forces is plain.

One article of the Constituent group program may have immediate consequences. On Monday it announced the intention of opposing the policy of stabilization of the peseta which is being prosecuted by Juan Ventosa.

Francisco Bergamin, Conservative Left Wing leader, delivered an address on this subject at the Ateneo in the course of which he stressed the healthy state of Spain's finances.

In his judgment 85 per cent of the decline in the value of the peseta is due to the political situation which naturally induces an attitude of misgiving abroad that is vitally impairing the country's credit. The remedy is to stabilize the Government and not the currency.

Valuable John G. Whittier Manuscripts Acquired by Essex Institute at Salem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., March 26—A recent acquisition by the Essex Institute at Salem is the Oak Knoll collection of manuscripts of John Greenleaf Whittier.

The collection, which was purchased by the institute through the generosity of one of its directors, will place at the disposal of research workers a wealth of material from the poet's own workshop.

Included in the collection are more than 100 letters written by Mr. Whittier, over a period of years, to members of his family, which furnish intimate sidelights of his life; several hundred letters from literary people of his day, from Abolitionists and appreciative friends in all parts of the world; manuscript poems written by Alice and Phœbe Cary, Harriet Beecher Stowe and others, probably sent him for criticism; manuscript poems of his publisher' works, of which "Massachusetts to Virginia" and "Fitz Green Halleck" are examples; and over 100 poems on scraps of paper, evidently impressions jotted down as they came to him and meant to serve as working material for his verses.

Thirteen unpublished poems written in 1824 and 1825, which were saved from destruction by the intervention of a member of the poet's family, are among the earliest items in the collection. Although considered negligible as poetry they furnish interesting information on the earlier years of the poet. It was of these that Whittier said as he prepared to destroy them, "Something I wrote when I was 17. I am going to burn them."

There are also many letters and manuscripts written by the poet which he tore in halves and discarded, but which members of the family rescued and preserved.

A particularly interesting item in the collection is the contract with Ticknor & Fields for the publication of "Snow-Bound." By this contract which gave Whittier 10 cents on each copy sold, regardless of the expense of publication, he derived over $10,000.

This material is regarded as a very valuable addition to the institute's already priceless collections of manuscripts and data of Essex County authors. It will be mounted in books especially for the purpose and will be available to students and others who may find it helpful or interesting.

HOOVER ON WAY HOME HAPPY AT TRIP'S SUCCESS

Believes Foundation Laid For New Understanding and Coöperation

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD U. S. S. ARIZONA, March 26—The responsibilities of empire accompanied President Hoover homeward today.

His visit to Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands the last three days gave him and the American people firsthand insight into the many and difficult problems facing these two colonies. Above all else the President's trip has served to impress upon the nation that its borders are not confined to its continental boundaries but that its national duty extends to far-away places, and among alien peoples.

This impress upon the national consciousness reaches to the roots of the practical value of the President's tour and it is upon this foundation that the country and the units of its empire may hope to build a structure of sound understanding and just cooperation. The President's journey has served well to this end both at home and in the insular possessions. The mainland was intimately made aware of the latter and the islands in turn were made to realize that they are integral parts of the nation.

When Mr. Hoover stepped ashore, accompanied by Gov. Paul M. Pearson, he was welcomed by Leroy Nolte, chairman of the Colonial Council, with heartfelt words acclaiming him as the representative of the great democracy of which they were members. The President made his response and wrote in the Council journal these words: "I have received these resolutions in deep appreciation and with a vivid hope for the welfare of the islands in full coöperation with the United States."

Then all St. Thomas joined in the greeting in a charming and colorful parade. First came school children of all ages in immaculately white linens. Then followed several floats portraying the island's two major industries —sugar cane growing and bay rum production. Members of the local labor union, in their working clothes, worn, but spotless, were followed by the picturesque women fruit and vegetable venders, carrying their products on broad trays miraculously balanced on their heads. Five decorated Maypoles were then set up and the little schoolgirls danced an exquisitely graceful step, braiding and unbraiding up and down their standards the many colored ribbons they held.

It was all quite simple and genuine, and the President was deeply touched.

Native leaders submitted to the President five measures they declared are necessary to aid in their economic rehabilitation—a dock, restoration of free port, retention of naval base, modification of prohibition for local trade purposes, and credits to aid in agricultural and industrial development.

California Clime Pulls Vollmer Off Chicago Position

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 26—August Vollmer, famous California police chief, has resigned his position as head of the School of Police Science at University of Chicago.

The chief reason given for his action was a preference for the California climate, When he founded the school it was understood that he would reside in Chicago six months each of the first two years and then take up permanent residence here. He found that, having grown up on the west coast, he was sacrificing too much in breaking up his life there.

Some hope is expressed at the university that Mr. Vollmer may change his mind, and no successor has been considered. Before leaving, Mr. Vollmer stated he never worked under more favorable auspices, and regretted abandoning the splendid opportunity of carrying forward the pioneering work of developing higher education for police.

Powers Demand League Review of Austro-German Agreement

British and French Foreign Ministers Reach Compromise on Customs Union Issue—Czechoslovakia Opposes Pact—American Trade Interested

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 26—That the League of Nations Council meeting on May 18 must pass upon the legality of the Austro-German customs union is the gist of the Anglo-French position on this question as determined in conversations between Aristide Briand and Arthur Henderson which are continuing today.

This decision is not entirely satisfactory to France for M. Briand had undoubtedly hoped to persuade the British Foreign Secretary to join with France, Italy and Czechoslovakia in presenting a vigorous and immediate formal protest against the customs agreement. But the British Government is obviously less alarmed by the central European situation than is France.

Fortunately the protocol of Oct. 4, 1922, on which the former allied states principally base their objection to the Austro-German union, provides for reference of doubtful points to the League's authority. This has enabled M. Briand to justify his position, which is less intransigent than French opinion in general would desire, and at the same time provided a middle course for Mr. Henderson between extreme French desires and British reluctance to magnify the crisis.

France as a whole views the Austro-German accord with extreme apprehension. Even Edouard Herriot, former Premier, now Radical Party leader, who is one of the most active workers in France for cordial relations with Germany and is often ridiculed by nationalists for his pacific sentiments, does not hesitate to write in L'Ere Nouvelle that "this Austro-German agreement directly attacks European union, and, beyond that, peace itself."

Pertinax, a journalist whose opposition to M. Briand's foreign policy is well known, condemns the decision to refer the question to the League Council as another evidence of M. Briand's weakness and says: "To go to Geneva is to prepare to recognize an accomplished fact: before an accomplished fact the Council is practically powerless." He says M. Briand should have demanded an immediate

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COMMUNAL RIOTS RAISE OBSTACLE TO INDIA PLAN

Gandhi Deplores Clashes at Cawnpore—Support of Round Table Gains

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent in India

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

KARACHI, India, March 26—Hope that Hindu and Moslem leaders will not permit the communal riots at Cawnpore to affect their judgment in attempting settlement of the country's communal problems was expressed to me today by Mahatma Gandhi, who contended that strife such as is now taking place in that city makes progress toward the nation's goal more difficult.

News reports from Cawnpore received here indicate that 50 perished and scores were wounded in riots which began when Hindus urged a hartal, or cessation of work, as a protest against the execution of Baghat Singh and two accomplices, and Muhammadans refused to participate.

In Gandhi's opinion the Government of India made a "first-class blunder" in carrying out the sentences at the time it did, and he believed the truce reached at Delhi has been seriously jeopardized. Singh and his accomplices were convicted of shooting a police official and their guilt was clearly established.

Ever since the tragedy occurred in 1928 the issue has been dragged into politics and Singh is being hailed as a martyr in India's cause by the hotheads of the revolutionary movement.

Gandhi said to me today that he will be greatly surprised if he does not meet with strong opposition at the Congress conclave on the subject since his efforts to obtain commutation of sentences had "failed hopelessly."

Ability to "Win Through"

However, Gandhi's ability to "win through" is apparent in results of his efforts to obtain assent to the Round Table scheme.

That the Working Committee of the Congress is veering round to constitutional issues is revealed in the fact that of the 12 resolutions the committee has drafted for consideration of the 6000 delegates here the most important have direct bearing on Round Table questions.

Achievements of the London Conference are now being definitely appreciated in Congress ranks, particularly when viewed in relation to their own past nonconstructive policies. Gandhi's hand is traceable in the program the delegates will formally begin to consider tomorrow.

Meanwhile opinion is strong that the Working Committee, with the possible exception of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose, will stand firm behind the man who is at once India's most venerated leader and trusted politician.

It is understood the resolutions are mainly contingent on Congress's indorsement of the Irwin-Gandhi pact, which is now opposed chiefly by the younger Hindu extremists and dissident Moslems. The latter hold that the discussions and conferences have further emphasized Hindu supremacy in Indian political affairs.

The Working Committee proposes that the Congress elect delegates to the next round table and ambitiously hopes to reach broad lines of agreement on the Hindu-Moslem problem before Karachi conclave disperses.

Release of Prisoners

Picketing tactics for future noncooperation campaigns will be considered and release of all political prisoners, including those convicted of violent crimes, will be sought.

Another resolution protests against the recent execution of Bhagat Singh, the Lahore assassin, although this is admitted in Congress circles to be a concession offered to extremists.

Of interest to the United States is a proposal to further Congress propaganda in that country, but opinion is strong that this is being merely "handed out" in favor of a coterie of American journalists who in the past have served Congress well.

It is also understood efforts will be made to transfer Congress headquarters from Allahabad to Bombay.

TAMMANY PUTS PRESSURE UPON GOV. ROOSEVELT

Putting Mayor in Inquisitors' Hands Would, It Says, Be Unfriendly

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—Tammany Hall is bringing all the pressure in its power to bear on Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to avert the possibility of his referring the charges filed by the City Affairs Committee against the administration of Mayor James J. Walker to the Legislative Investigating Committee, at its forthcoming inquiry.

It was learned in highest Tammany quarters that the Manhattan Democracy had sent to the Governor what was tantamount to a warning that if he referred the City Affairs Committee charges to the legislative inquisitors, it would be regarded by the Wigwam as an "unfriendly act" and that dismissal of the charges or a separate trial of the Mayor by the Governor were the only acceptable alternatives in the eyes of Tammany.

Meanwhile, Judge Samuel Seabury, whose position as counsel in the legislative inquiry is assured, looms as the chief concern on the Tammany horizon. With his present capacity as referee in the appellate division's lower courts inquiry and as commissioner to the Governor in the investigation of the New York County prosecutor's office, Judge Seabury's legislative counselship will subject Tammany to an inquisitorial procedure whose authority is inclusive of all three branches of state government.

Efforts by the Tammany board of strategy to block the provision in the legislative resolution providing for private examination of witnesses prior to testimony in public hearings were seen to be of little worth here, because the inquiry is to be conducted by Judge Seabury on the assumption that provisions in the resolution passed by the Legislature have the same effect as a law passed by that body.

Tammany Cleans House

Thus, face to face with a sweeping investigation by a man clothed with all necessary power, Tammany has set about a "spring cleaning."

Yesterday came the precipitate resignation of the superintedent of buildings, Charles Brady. Simultaneously it was disclosed that Mr. Brady's chief building inspector, Rollin C. Bastress, had resigned a week ago, but nothing had been said about it. These are the two highest officials in the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings. Both are adherents of the Alfred E. Smith faction in Tammany.

Awaiting the Mayor on his return will be reports from James A. Higgins, Commissioner of Accounts, toward whose 11 separate investigations, instituted last spring and summer at the Mayor's behest, keen attention is now being directed. It is also expected that the recommendation of the Citizens' Committee appointed by the Mayor in August, 1930, for a reorganization of the Board of Standards and Appeals will be handed to him.

Sees Hope in Higgins Reports

Following the two resignations in the Building Department, it was learned that Mr. Higgins, who has under his direction a staff of 116 persons, had been investigating this department for months. None of Mr. Higgins's reports has been published and in the data assembled by him Tammany sees a means for rapid stock taking. Moreover, the fact that the Higgins inquiries were begun before the city-wide inquiry was more than a possibility is seen by Tammany strategists to be a point in favor as the move to clean its own house.

The opinion in high political quarters is that Judge Seabury will use his wide inquisitorial powers in summoning for testimony such removed officials as the Manhattan Superintendent of Buildings, in an effort to get to the cause back of the resignation and trace the irregularities to their source. His methods thus far have indicated least of all that he is of a disposition to be satisfied with a list of resignations from Tammany as proof that the administration has been cleaned up

NATION SEEKS JOB SECURITY FOR FUTURE

Extension of Federal Job Service Pushed to Aid Industries

PLAN CO-ORDINATES LOCAL WORK UNITS

Laborers Trained to Take Other Positions When Let Out of Familiar Line

Numerous efforts to guard against future unemployment are under way, following reports that business is definitely on the uptrend.

Extension of the Federal Employment Service by the Labor Department will, it is expected, provide an efficient industrial service, such as has been operated to supply farm labor, and will coördinate local and state activities in a unified job-finding organization.

Women social workers and schools are finding from experience in the depression that men released from jobs often find nothing else to which they are adapted. Various organizations are now training both men and women to do other kinds of work than those with which they are most familiar. Students are urged to remain in school rather than leave and hunt for jobs which cannot be found.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26—The Labor Department's aim in reorganizing the United States Employment Service will be to establish a service for industry surpassing even the efficient aid already being given to farm labor, acording to William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Doak this week has been conferring with George E. Tucker, director of the farm labor division of the service, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., and C. W. Woodman, assistant director, stationed at Fort Worth, Tex. Today he related the story of the work that has been done and is now being done to bring together farmers who need help in harvesting their crops and the labor which needs employment.

Expenses High

When farmers had to rely on private employment agencies which operated only locally, the usual fee was $3 a person, and in order to cover overhead expense they often demanded and obtained excessive fees, Mr. Doak pointed out. The farm labor division has reduced the expense to a minimum. With a total of $95,000 available in 1930, the per capita cost of bringing man and job together was 13½ cents. Sufficiently financed, officials believe, the farm labor division can handle 1,000,000 men a year.

Following the ripening crops from the cotton fields of the southern states to the wheat fields of Canada and the orchards of the great Northwest, the migratory harvesters travel each year. Harvesting stretched out this way lasts about seven months. Enlargement of the service will make it possible to arrange for the labor needed to gather seasonal crops as the crops ripen in every section of the country.

"Under the method that existed before the Government had a part, each town, section or state looked after its own unemployment," Mr. Doak said. "Chamber of commerce and others would advertise for the help needed at cotton-picking time, private agencies would endeavor to supply the demand, the advertisements often calling for more people than could possibly be used, agencies gladly supplying the excess number because of the additional fees received. No regard was paid to the hardships which must be borne by those who traveled to sections where the need had already been supplied."

In addition to expansion of the United States Employment Service in both its farm and industrial branches, the Department of Labor is supervising an up-to-date study of public employment offices in Europe and a careful study of technological employment. Each of these is a step toward permanent elimination of unemployment, which officials believe should show results long after the present emergency condition is past.

Workers Trained

Various women's organizations and school officials are giving special attention to the possibility of correcting futaure periods of economic depression and unemployment by wider training of workers, according to reports received by the President's emergency committee for employment.

As never before, the present economic situation has shown up a detrimental side of industrial specialization. Many a worker, expert in one kind of work, when turned out, finds nothing else he can turn his hand to. A problem of "unemployability" has become noticeable in many sections.

Women in Erie, Pa., for instance, report to the committee that a large number of the jobless there are former factory workers who have no training in any other work except in the particular factory in which they had been engaged. With most of the employers' demands coming from housewives who wish domestic tasks performed, women's clubs there are training these jobless factory workers in domestic duties so that they will be fitted for the available jobs.

This lack of flexibility among working women is also one of the difficulties facing Rhode Island relief workers. Mrs. Warren Haskell of Pawtucket, R. I., president of the Rhode Island Federation of Women's

Clubs, reports that many of the women in her State who need employment are factory and jewelry workers and can do nothing else.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., the Council of Jewish Women is combining instruction in a trade with employment in the trade. Nineteen men are being taught woodcraft, upholstering and painting, and at the same time are doing practical work in these trades for which the council is paying them.

Flexibility Stressed

Flexibility of training is stressed by the report of the Pennsylvania committee on unemployment, which says "while education cannot immediately reduce unemployment, it can contribute to make workers more flexible and at once enable them to transfer more readily to other positions and increase their general effectiveness."

Women members of boards of education and women's clubs in various cities have been urgent in their pleas for opportunity schools or the use of existing schools for the special benefit of the unemployed. The public schools have adapted their facilities to the unemployed in the following cities: Erie, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; St. Louis, Mo.; Raleigh, N. C.; Philadelphia, Pa; Savannah, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Paterson, N. J.; Flint, Mich.; Memphis, Tenn.; Butte, Mont.; Birmingham, Ala.; Boston, Mass.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Madison, Wis., and Grand Rapids, Mich.

Leslie O. Butler, Superintendent of Schools at Grand Rapids, Mich., reports a special effort in his city to induce unemployed adults to enroll in vocational and technical schools. Even heads of employment agencies urge their applicants to go to schools with the understanding that they will send to the schools for them as they receive inquiries for workmen.

At the Madison (Wis.) vocation school a large number of adults are now enrolled in the day school taking courses in bookkeeping, typewriting, plumbing, welding, mechanical drawing, mathematics and English, according to A. R. Graham, director.

"Quite a number of boys and girls have returned to the regular schools when they were unable to find employment." John R. Wilson, superintendent at Paterson, N. J., reported "many others who would have withdrawn from the schools have continued their studies because of the difficulty of finding employment."

The National Council of Jewish Women has suggested that its sections start a stay-in-school drive. "Every effort," it says, "should be made now to urge children to stay in full-time school. Those who leave sit day after day on benches in employment offices waiting for jobs that do not exist."

Nation's Waste Set at $10,000,000,000

Elimination of waste in American industry—not setting up higher tariff walls—is one key to enlarged domestic and foreign markets, according to C. B. Auel, manager of the employees service department of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, in an address last night at the University Club.

Waste in this country reaches the staggering total of $10,000,000,000 per year for materials alone, Mr. Auel told members of local chapters of the Society of Industrial Engineers, the Taylor Society, the National Association of Cost Accountants and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Workers in factories who carelessly break tools costing $35, or waste materials such as platinum and babbitt without realizing their cost, are unwittingly taking money out of their own pay envelopes, Mr. Auel said.

The address was given in preparation for the annual National Elimination of Waste Campaign, to take place in April. This campaign is sponsored by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Management Association.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Linens so white —can't believe her own eyes!

"WHAT a thrill, first time I used Rinso! I wouldn't believe such a thing possible, if I didn't see it with my own eyes. A sweet, snowy wash—*without scrubbing or boiling!* I never dreamed washday could be so easy. Rinso is a magical soap."

Saves the clothes

Scrubbing ruins things so — wears them threadbare—takes the brightness out of colors. But with Rinso there's no scrubbing! Dirt *soaks* out. Clothes last much longer.

Rinso is all you need, even in hardest water—no bar soaps, chips, softeners. Cup for cup, it gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Suds that *last!*

Great in washers, too—the makers of 40 leading washers recommend it. And nothing like it for dishwashing! Get the BIG package.

MILLIONS USE RINSO in tub, washer and dishpan

EQUALIZATION FEE FOR FARM AID AGAIN URGED

Board's Decision to Cease Buying Wheat Revives Early Movement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 26—The equalization fee plan of farm relief as contained in the McNary-Haugen bill, passed by Congress but vetoed by President Coolidge, gained headway today from among the welter of substitutes which have been offered for the Federal Farm Board since its announcement on March 23 that it would cease buying wheat on July 1.

Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota, took the initiative yesterday in launching a definite drive to revive the provisions of the McNary-Haugen bill in respect to wheat. He announced he would reintroduce the bill at the next session of Congress in a form which would establish the equalization fee plan of cooperative marketing in wheat.

The farm board ultimatum to the farmers revived every variety of farm relief plan. From the strictest administration to the most liberal insurgent senator came suggestions of substitutes for the farm board which was considered to have admitted failure by its pronouncement.

In the medley of suggested substitutes and remedies for the farmers' new predicament the majority appeared to favor the equalization fee plan. Mr. Norbeck's declaration raised the standard around which adherents immediately began to gather.

The McNary-Haugen proposition differs from the Farm Marketing Act, under which the present Farm Board operates, in that it provides only for loans to the farmers. Any loss sustained in the market operations ultimately would be borne by the farmers themselves.

The Farm Marketing Act, on the other hand, provides a revolving fund for market operations which is an outright gift to the board. In case its operations prove to be unsuccessful the Government alone is in a position to lose. There is no penalty to the farmer.

It is understood that this is exactly what has happened. Having lost sums variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 during the course of its market operations the board can no longer continue. It has used up its funds and announced that on July 1 it will cease operations.

Supporters of the equalization fee plan point out that under the provisions of the McNary-Haugen bill a loss during any one year would not have caused the failure of the whole scheme. The loss would have been divided among the farmers at the end of the season and they would have started out with a clean slate when the next crop came in.

Further, they explain, the Government would in no way have lost any money, whereas the Government now stands in the way of losing the major portion of the $500,000,000 which was given to the Federal Farm Board.

Flier Sees No Trace of Viking's Missing

HAMPDEN, N. F., March 25 (AP)—Robert S. Fogg, who went by plane from Concord, N. H., to Horse Island, N. F., to obtain news pictures of the Viking disaster, could find no trace of the exploded sealer or the 26 missing men in White Bay. The flier, describing his adventures, wrote in part:

"Arriving at Horse Island Monday morning we flew out to sea and surveyed the ice pack near the disaster.

"In an area of 50 miles we saw no sign of wreckage. Returning to the island we attempted to land on the smoothest ice available near the village, but hit ridges, smashing both skis into five pieces. The linen on the left wing was torn and a gas tank badly split.

"With the aid of the islanders we repaired the skis, sewed up the wing, removed all available weight from the plane and cleared a runway 200 feet through the ice with axes.

"Our takeoff was successful and we flew to a frozen marsh on top of the mountain, which we had been unable to see on arrival on account of low clouds. Equipment was carried up by dog team and another successful takeoff was made.

"The rescue steamers Eagle, Beothic, Imogene and Ungava were still in the ice jam yesterday and we saw thousands of seals in the mouth of White Bay."

Wets Side-Stepping, Mrs. Tilton Asserts

Those who blame prohibition for governmental unrest and lawlessness side-step the fact that "Boss" Croker of New York and other manipulators in the saloon era thrived on barkeepers' cash, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tilton, chairman of the committee against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, declared in a statement today.

Another vital point overlooked by such critics is the growth of big cities, in which laws and courts designed for small pioneer communities are inadequate, Mrs. Tilton added. Her statement was in answer to criticisms of prohibition made in the papers by Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the State Senate, William J. Foley, district attorney, and women anti-prohibitionists.

"Gaspar Bacon says he wants straight repeal, and the matter of liquor control left to the states, with the saloon banished by an amendment. But just how an amendment is to banish the saloon, he does not say. Does Mr. Bacon really advocate leaving one roof before we know what other roof is to cover us? Such a process would seem to put us in line for a tremendous drenching and nothing else. If we really desire human betterment, isn't it better to wait until we actually know whither we are going?

"As for the statement reported in the press by District Attorney William J. Foley, that juvenile crime and racketeering finds a main cause in prohibition, it seems to me almost tragic not to look deeper for our present lawlessness than prohibition. Asbury's book, recently published, shows that racketeering, confidence games, gangsters, plagued New York all down the nineteenth century, gangsters going so far at times as to barricade the very streets.

"The real heart of the lawlessness today is that new thing in our Government, the preponderance of the big city. Our laws, our courts, were made for small pioneer groups, where everybody knew and watched judge and jury."

Rear Admiral Sims Talks to Veterans

The idea that the United States is a self-sufficient nation is not true, Rear Admiral William S. Sims, United States Navy (retired), declared last night at a lecture given under the auspices of the Oliver Ames Jr. Post of the American Legion in the Y-D Club.

The nation, he said, lacks about 40 products for the manufacture of high grade steel. Chiefly it lacks manganese ore which comes from India and other foreign nations, he said.

Should the supply of such ore be cut off during a war, more than half of our workmen would be thrown out of work, he explained. "We would have no such things as airplanes, automobiles, tracks, trains and other important mechanical devices."

America's boasted isolation, he said, is a fallacy, for it has but six naval bases throughout the world. A ship depends upon these bases for operating. If a ship has a cruising radius of 8000 miles it cannot go on an assignment that is more than 4000 miles away unless there is a refueling base. Supply is the chief item in warfare; if the line of supply is cut the operation ceases.

'Chick, Chick' Chosen Chic Chicken Call

ORONO, Me., March 26 (AP)—Mrs. Hannah Hendricksen of Wiscasset demonstrated last night that it made a better impression on humans and chickens to summon the latter by calling "chick, chick, chick," instead of "luncheon, luncheon, luncheon."

She won the first prize in Maine's first chicken-calling contest, held here in connection with the University of Maine's annual Farm and Home Week, while the best W. A. Finch of Pembroke could do with his "luncheon" call was second place.

FOR HOTEL MEN
A Cleaning Cream Called
SKOUR-NU
Will clean your carpets, rugs and upholstery. Used without water. Cleans entire Carpet or Rug on the floor in few minutes. Dries within hour. Removes grease. Leaves no Ring. Endorsed by Leading Hotels—also Housewives. Send 60c for pint can or at your local dealer. *Special 5-Gallon Prices for Hotel Men.*
SKOUR-NU, Inc., 158 West 22nd St., N. Y. C.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

KATHARINE CORNELL
in
The Barretts of Wimpole Street
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Thea., B'way-40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40
"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
JOE COOK Newest Musical Hit!
"FINE AND DANDY"
ERLANGER'S Thea., West 44th St. PENn. 7963
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30. 226 Good Seats $1
WALTER HAMPDEN
FAY BAINTER
and STAR CAST in J. M. BARRIE'S
ADMIRABLE CRICHTON
NEW AMSTERDAM Thea., W. 42d. Evs. 8:30
Tel. WIs 1-8312. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
WM. LYON PHELPS says:
"THE
HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
is a romantic, idealistic play, beautifully done and emphatically worth seeing."
APOLLO, W. 42 St. Evgs. 8:40. Mts. Wed., Sat.
CIVIC REPERTORY
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Eve., "CAMILLE"; Saturday Mat., "PETER PAN"; Saturday Eve., "INHERITORS."
2 Charles Hopkins Productions
CHARLES HOPKINS THEATER
158 W. 49th
Cir. 7-6444. Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Th., Sat. 2:40.
GIVE ME YESTERDAY
By A. A. MILNE
With Louis Calhern, Sylvia Field, Gladys Hanson
"Crispness of characterization"—C. S. Monitor
MOVES to BOOTH THEA. NEXT MONDAY
LITTLE THEATER, 44th, W. of B'way.
LAC. 4-6230. Evs 8:50. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2:40.
EDITH BARRETT in Benn W. Levy's play
MRS. MOONLIGHT
with Sir Guy Standing and Haidee Wright
"Something of the great theater"—C. S. Monitor
Laurence Rivers presents
LAST 2 WEEKS
"PHILIP GOES FORTH"
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. Sat. Evs. 8:40
2nd Year of the Pulitzer Prize Play
THE GREEN PASTURES
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30
Nights 8:30. *No one can afford to miss it!*
MANSFIELD THEA., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed., Sat.

BUSINESS AIDED BY $200,000,000 BONUS PAYMENTS

Ready Money Pouring Into Hands of Veterans Is Stimulating Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 26—Into America's Sahara of industrial depression the Veterans' Bureau in two weeks and two days has released a golden river of nearly $200,000,000 in cash to veterans; the first installment of a sum which Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, has estimated will reach $1,000,000,000.

The immediate effect of this flood of ready money is to irrigate the parched fields of trade and industry, according to economists; whatever the ultimate result of the liberalized bonus law may be upon the public exchequer. Already, it is stated, the stream of cash running out from the Treasury and sending rivulets into the remotest towns and villages has increased the purchasing power of consumers and householders and thereby aided local business.

While General Hines was making a formal announcement that up to March 21, 1,571,291 loan applications had been received and 501,203 veterans had actually been sent checks in this gigantic distribution of wealth, the Treasury Department presented another side of the same picture.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury, announced bids for $100,000,000 in short term borrowing. The purpose of the borrowing is to get money for the Treasury to meet the outgo of money to the veterans. Officials point out that the new issue is only the beginning. The present tender comes exactly 10 days after conclusion of the last financing operation of the Treasury, and its proximity to the former is an indication of the unusual fiscal situation now prevailing.

All told, treasury officials have estimated, a total of $500,000,000 may have to be borrowed up to the middle of April if General Hines's forecasts are correct. The present tender is for 90-day bills, and these will be sold on a discount basis to highest bidders in two series of about $50,000,000 each, the first dated April 2 and maturing July 1, and the second dated April 3 and maturing July 2.

The announcement by General Hines brings the figures of new loans to veterans up to March 21. The legislation passed Congress Feb. 27, and applications were filed on the afternoon of the same day.

During the week following the passage of the new bill—the week ending March 7—7,985,000 applications were received. The next week, ending March 14, only 386,213 applications came in, and last week the number fell to 199,285. The total number of applications through March 21 was, therefore, 1,571,291.

The falling off in the rate of applications is of the greatest importance to the Treasury, officials stated today. If it should continue, it would indicate that original estimates of the amount of money to be distributed are too high. In his March 14 statement, General Hines figured that $90,000,000 would be needed for the week ending March 21 and that about $100,000,000 would be needed for each week thereafter, for the following three weeks.

For the first two weeks, this estimate has been closely approximated. General Hines states that up to March 21 checks to the number of 501,203, and to the value of $189,005,172, have been sent out.

The average of the individual loans under the first week's figure was $367; but with larger loans in the second week the average for individual loans for the total period has been raised to $377, General Hines's figures show.

Canada and U.S. 'Call Each Other Names'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—Of vital importance to the entire world are the good relations and proper understanding between Canada and the United States, stated Hanford MacNider, United States Minister to Canada, in an address before the Canadian Club.

"Despite their ability to call each other names in language which both can understand, two great nations have grown out of their early dissensions. Everything considered, they have given the world the best example and precept of considerate neighborly behavior," he said. "We shall, despite depressions, when all our temples grow gray in the attempt to build up barricades to keep out whatever we think is bothering us, continue to exemplify that healthy and sane attitude to all the world. The great outstanding feature of our close relationship, and the one that makes it vital to the world, lies in your allegiance to, and important place in, the British Empire.

Concluding, the United States Minister said that the fact that the nearest neighbor and biggest business partner of the United States was a member of the British Commonwealth gave an entirely different outlook upon the value of American and Canadian relations.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Community Service of Boston, Inc.: Conference dinner; Dr. William Burdick, Baltimore, Md., speaker, on playground development in Baltimore; Westminster Hotel, 6:30.

Society of Arts and Crafts: Annual supper and meeting, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 6:30.

Quota Club: Dinner meeting; Catherine Olney, guest speaker; musical program; Engineers Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, 6:30.

Boston City Club: Address, "Russia Today," by Prof. W. Elmer Eckblaw; organ concert by Edith Lang; auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Southern Club: "President's Night"; Ball, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Newton Dramatic Club: Play, "Whose Bride?"; Newton Center Women's Clubhouse, 8. Dancing after performance.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Four one-act plays, auspices Little Theater; Lee Auditorium, 8.

Faculty Club, Harvard University: Meeting, University of Missouri graduates and former students, to form Missouri Club of Massachusetts residents; speaking program; 8.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Seeing America First," by the Rev. Jason G. Miller, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Horticultural Hall: New England Boat Show, until 10, through March 28.

Hotel Statler: Dinner, Ancient and Honorable Artillery sergeants, ballroom.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Harmony Group, state suite, 6:30.

Dinner meeting, Boston Credit Bureau, Hotel Kenmore, 6:30.

Annual dinner meeting, Old Planters Society, Dr. Frank A. Gardner, speaker, Hotel Hawthorne, Salem, 7.

Golden jubilee banquet, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Leverett Saltonstall, speaker, Boylston Congregational Church, Jamaica Plain, 7.

Talk on "Jewish Writers of Our Day," by Dr. Miriam F. Srikbail, Jewish Women's College Club, 46 Beacon Street, 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—Lucille Monaghan, pianist, 8:15. Symphony Hall—Third Bach Festival Program with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Borovsky, pianist, and the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses.

Theaters

Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Copley—"The Last Hour," 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Storm Over Asia" (film). Continuous from 1 to 11 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Horticultural Hall: New England Boat Show, 1 to 10, through March 28.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, private room, 9.

Harvard University: Afternoon reception, Living Room, Harvard Union, 4 to 6.

Hotel Statler: Meetings, Massachusetts Laundrymen's Association, ballroom and Georgian Room.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Stained glass, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Woman's Club chorus, Library Hall, 10. Bridge party, Highland Club, 2.

Massachusetts Society, Daughters of American Colonists: Meeting and luncheon; University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 12:30.

Lowell Institute: Fourth in lecture series on "New Conceptions of Matter," by Prof. Charles G. Darwin: "The Uncertainty Principle"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

American-Scandinavian Forum: Monthly meeting: address, "Alfred Nobel and the Nobel Foundation," by Dr. Goran Liljestrand, Caroline Institute, Stockholm; Thure Hulten, tenor, guest artist; Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Fourth Bach Festival Program with Messrs. Burgin and Theodorowiez, violinists, and the Bach Cantata Club, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Week days from 9 to 4.30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries, every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Drawings and etchings by Goya. Water colors and drawings by Gabriel-Charles Gleyre, lent by the Lowell Institute through the courtesy of the trustee, A. Lawrence Lowell. Loan exhibit of water colors by Margaret Laighton. Through April 1. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, from 1 to 4; admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of Glacier Park, Mt. Rainier and the Canadian Rockies by Marion Boyd Allen. Through March 28.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Pastels and etchings of Angkor by Lucille Douglass. Through March 29.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 448 Stuart Street—Woodcuts by Ilse M. Bischoff. Water colors by Elizabeth Lee McKissock. Through March 28.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Water colors, oils and drawings by Thomas Thorne and Ray W. Skolfield. Through March 28.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

HARVARD TO HEAR DR. BARTHOLDY TALK

Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, professor of civil and international law at the University of Hamburg and an important participant in the work of the Dawes and Young committees under the Reparation Commission, is to lecture on Franco-Germanic relations at 8 o'clock, April 1, in Emerson Hall, Harvard University. The lecturer will be introduced by Prof. Frank W. Taussig, of Harvard, and will be open to the public.

In speaking of Dr. Bartholdy, grandson of the composer, Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, University Hall, announces that of those Germans who have come out unreservedly for resumption of cordial relations between Germany and France, and acceptance of the existing international status, of preparation not for war, but for peace, Profesor Bartholdy is one of the outstanding leaders. Representing the liberal and spiritual elements in German life today, he has eloquently presented the case for international harmony.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder tonight; Friday fair and colder; fresh northeast shifting to north and northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 25.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Maine: Cloudy and colder, with snow on east coast tonight; Friday fair and colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and colder tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Strong north winds, diminishing tonight; overcast weather, with rain or snow, over extreme north portion tonight; Friday fair.

Official Temperatures
(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Mar.26	Max. Mar.25		8 a.m. Mar.26	Max. Mar.25
Albany	40	40	Memphis	46	58
Atlantic City	44	52	Miami	66	76
Boston	34	42	Montreal	36	40
Buffalo	36	40	Nantucket	38	46
Calgary	-6	..	New Orleans	60	70
Charleston	48	70	New York	38	50
Chicago	32	42	Philadelphia	44	54
Denver	12	54	Pittsburgh	38	40
Des Moines	38	54	Portland, Me.	34	36
Eastport	32	34	Portland, Ore.	40	48
Galveston	62	64	San Francisco	50	62
Hatteras	48	58	St. Louis	38	54
Helena	2	24	St. Paul	36	48
Jacksonville	54	72	Seattle	36	50
Kansas City	42	54	Tampa	58	74
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	42	60

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:20 p. m., Friday 4:33 a. m. Height of tides 8 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:32 p. m.

Amusements

BOSTON

fine arts
Cont. 1 to 11 P. M. Mats. 50c-Evs. 75c
Sensational Russian Film
"Storm Over Asia"

TRADER HORN
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
NOW PLAYING | TWICE DAILY 2:30-8:30 | ALL SEATS RESERVED
Mat. 50c-75c-$1.00
Evs. 50c-75c-$1.00-$1.50
MAJESTIC

Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta
THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1883. A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application Ask any advertising agency
"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

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Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
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EDMONTON, ALBERTA CANADA
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m., except Saturdays, when the time is 7 p. m.

Citizenship Work in Schools Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass., March 26—Addressing the Third Annual State Conference of Principals and Supervisors of Elementary Schools at Massachusetts Agricultural College, Prof. Roy Hatch, head of the division of social studies at the State Teachers' College of New Jersey at Montclair, said that citizenship training was of vital importance. If the younger generation is to acquire a sense of true citizenship, it must come only from intensive training, such as is undergone by a crack sprinter or endurance runner, he said.

Theories about diagnosing child personality were for the most part ridiculed by Dr. Arthur I. Gates, professor of education at Columbia University. He said radical views plus poor understanding of the child or even belief that a child is the same as an adult has taken the majority of the varying opinions on tangent-like courses from the true situation.

"In fact," he concluded, "it is quite common to find that the opinions of school teachers, supervisors and principals, especially when they may be based upon valid measures of intelligence, school achievement and the like, are far superior from the point of view of theory and far better from the point of view of education or remedial management than those given by representatives of the many cults now writing and talking about personality diagnosis and development."

Y. M. C. A. BUDGET FUND REACHES $80,343

Today was Insurance Day at the Y. M. C. A. financial budget canvass luncheon held at the Boston City Club. Walton L. Crocker, president of the John Hancock Insurance Company, was the principal speaker and guest. With 652 subscriptions and $9,605, for today's report, the total amount of subscriptions and money received so far in the canvass is 3735 subscriptions and $80,343.50.

Subscriptions and money according to divisions are as follows: Division A, 696 subscriptions, $13,729; Division B, 577 subscriptions, $12,949; Division C, 884 subscriptions, $18,625; Division D, 549 subscriptions, $18,769; Division E, 474 subscriptions, $7202; Dorchester Division, 352 subscriptions, $3040; Hyde Park Division, 203 subscriptions, $2528.

COMMERCIAL WORK TEACHERS TO MEET

Commercial teachers, numbering 1500, are to attend the annual convention of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association at the Hotel Statler, April 1, 2, 3 and 4. Every state east of the Mississippi will be represented at the meetings.

Speakers of prominence, including Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, and Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, will address the convention. Representatives of 18 universities, 24 high schools and 11 business firms will also speak. Following each talk classroom demonstrations will be conducted by experienced teachers.

WENDEL ESTATE GOES LARGELY TO CHARITY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 25—The inheritance tax on the estate of Ella Virginia Von Echtzel Wendel will be comparatively small, tax experts said today, owing to the fact that most of the $75,000,000 estate will go to charity and thus will be exempt from taxation.

Bequests include one to the Methodist Episcopal Church of about $25,000,000; three legacies estimated at about $12,500,000 each to charitable institutions and a house on Fifth Avenue last assessed at $3,600,000 to Drew University. Several personal bequests of parcels of property, and $111,000 to servants, friends and institutions are provided for.

ELEVATED CONTROL EXTENSION PLANNED

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs expects to report next Wednesday a bill extending public control of the Boston Elevated, it was stated today after an executive meeting of the committee. The bill before the committee would extend public control for 42 years. However, it is understood that this time will be reduced to a period of not more than 28 years.

Members of the committee intimated they are practically in agreement on all points including the price of stocks. No definite pronouncement can be made, however, until the official vote is taken next Wednesday.

MARYLAND WET BILL KILLED

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 26 (AP)—A bill calling for formation of a Maryland State liquor commission to manufacture and sell intoxicating beverages was considered killed for this session of the Legislature yesterday when the House of Delegates voted to recommit it to committee. The measure was sponsored by Alexander Goodman, Delegate of Baltimore, who maintained that Maryland, as a "sovereign state" was not affected by the provisions of the federal Eighteenth Amendment.

Giant Sarcophagus Is Found in Egypt

PHILADELPHIA, March 26 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania Museum announced yesterday that a report from Alan Rowe, field director of its archæological expedition at Meydum, Egypt, states that the largest sarcophagus ever found in Egypt has been discovered at Meydum.

"The red granite sarcophagus, which dates to about 2900 B. C., is approximately 7½ feet in length, considerably larger than the sarcophagus of Cheops, found at the great pyramids at Gizeh some years ago," Mr. Rowe reported.

"Moreover," he says, "it retains its lid, a feature which was missing in the case of the Cheops coffin. The sarcophagus chamber, too, is of massive construction and has a roof block over its doorway which alone weighs 30 tons. It is evident, however, that the chamber was built after the coffin was put into place, for the latter, together with its granite lid, weighs about 12 tons and is far too large to pass through the doorway of the chamber."

Individual Study of Juveniles Urged

Study of individuals was urged by Dr. William Healy, co-director of the Judge Baker Foundation, as a solution to human problems, especially in cases of crime and juvenile delinquency. Dr. Healy spoke before a luncheon of the women's committee of the foundation fund campaign of $1,100,000 for a permanent endowment and home. Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy, associate chairman of the committee, presided.

The women's committee reported $36,079 received in gifts or pledges during the past week, making a grand total to date, including both men and women committees, of $206,638.

Dr. Healy said that personalities should not be ignored if we plan any forward steps in the solution of problems affecting men and women.

BILLBOARD BILL DEFEATED

AUGUSTA, Me., March 26 (AP)—A measure to regulate, control and tax billboards was defeated in the Maine Senate today when on a roll call the majority favorable report of the committee on taxation was rejected, 17 to 13. The bill with three amendments passed the House yesterday.

WLOE LICENSE EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The license of WLOE, Boston, was extended to April 30 by the Radio Commission today pending the clearing up of a hearing. The licenses of several other stations, principally in the West, also were extended.

Hosiery Delight

The habit of wearing Holeproof Hosiery means constant wardrobe delight. There is a Holeproof stocking for every occasion and a Holeproof color sanctioned by Paris that complements the most artistic ensemble.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
$1.25 . . $1.50 . . $1.95
NOYES BROS.
127 Tremont Street, Boston

California Asparagus
Spring Lamb
Turkeys
Exclusive Boston Agency for
Richelieu Food Products
Edwin M. Warwick
PROVISIONS
35 EXETER STREET, BOSTON
Ken. 6100 *Prompt Delivery*

PRICES OF RAILS UNDER INQUIRY AT WASHINGTON

Action Begun by Justice Department Following Request of I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—An investigation of steel making corporations to determine whether the prices of rails were being fixed in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was disclosed today by William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General.

The request for an investigation, Mr. Mitchell said, came from the Interstate Commerce Commission. He said the inquiry was but recently instituted and that no results could be announced until later.

The Attorney-General added he had received an inquiry recently from James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, as to whether the inquiry was being made, and had replied in the affirmative.

Word came earlier from the office of John L. O'Brian, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of antitrust matters, that a file of correspondence from Mr. Couzens to the commission, alleging that the prices of steel rails were "out of line," had been turned over to the Department of Justice.

Mr. Mitchell said it was his understanding that no specific companies had been named for investigation, and that the basis for it lay in the possibility that the actual prices charged were too high and were similar among the various companies.

A letter to Mr. Couzens from the commission said it had suggested to the Justice Department that an investigation be made of possible violations of the antitrust laws.

The commission informed Mr. Couzens it had found a general uniformity in the bids for furnishing steel rails and later notified him it was calling these facts to the attention of the Attorney-General.

Hollander silk lined cheviot coats in small editions
12.50

An inspired French blue is the color of these coats with remarkably durable qualities. They button both ways so that either brother or sister can wear them and there is a hand turned hem that is unusual to find in coats at this low price. Sizes 2 to 6.

The little straw hat comes in natural, tan or blue, 5.00

Fourth Floor

LP HOLLANDER Co. Inc. BOSTON

POLICE LISTING

Police officers will call at every building, whether a dwelling, business house, stable or manufacturing establishment, and every suite in every apartment building in each district, to get the following information for use in the preparation of the voting lists of Boston:

Name .....
Age .....
Occupation .....
Residence April 1, 1931 .....
Residence April 1, 1930 .....

of every person twenty years of age or upwards, whether a citizen or not, residing therein.

This information should be left with someone in the house for the officer when he calls.

Time for beginning police listing is April 1.

EUGENE C. HULTMAN } Listing
HELEN A. MACDONALD } Board

LIBERALISM IS URGENT NEED, EDITOR ASSERTS

Public Men Laud Walter Lippman at Academy of Political Science

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 26—Liberalism is needed to meet the complicated problems of today and to bring the world under civilized control, according to Walter Lippman, former editor of the World.

In an address at a dinner by the Academy of Political Science last night, Mr Lippman declared that liberalism is concerned with deeper things than the resisting of encroachment upon civil liberties and involves "remaining free in mind and in action before changing circumstances."

The dinner was given in honor of Mr. Lippman and "in appreciation of his significant contributions tot political science, philosophic thought and public opinion."

Mr. Lippman's address was an admission that the liberals lack a social panacea. "We do not know the answer to all our problems," he said. "We do not even know what all our problems are. We are compelled to say that the goal is hidden; that we can see only a little of the road, and the road we see is not very clearly marked.

"We are explorers in this world, and what we must depend upon is not a map of the country, for there is no map, but upon those qualities of mind and head and those distillations of experience which men have learned to depend upon when they face the unknown."

"Problems of today cannot be met by rallying the people to some crusade," Mr. Lippman declared, because the objectives of a nation "in time of external peace and of internal sanity are beyond the power of any faction or party to formulate and declare."

"They are too many sided," he clared. "They have to be discovered by the solitary efforts of too many minde. They have to be elucidated by continual free discussion. They have to be accepted with at least a modicum of good will. They have to be proved by experiment rather than imposed by authority. They cannot be deduced from a formula and imposed by legislative fiat.

"We do not know the answers to all our problems. We do not even know what all our problems are. We have only to look backward into history to see how often men have been preoccupied with issues that did not matter while they overlooked those which changed the course of history.

"We must assume that the future will surprise us. We must believe that in the kind of world we live in, where invention and discovery engender such rapid change, it is impossible for us to say, 'There is our goal and this is the straight road to it.'"

Thomas W. Lamont paid a warm tribute to Mr. Lippman and moved a resolution of appreciation "for the service he had rendered to our public," which was adopted by a rising vote.

Alanson B. Houghton, formerly United States Ambassador to Great Britain, introduced Mr. Lippman. Willis H. Booth, Charles Burlingham, Norman H. Davis, Dr. John H. Finley, Judge Learned Hand, Edward M. House, Paul M. Warburg and Owen D. Young were among the guests.

Ford Freighters' Cargo Criticized

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Shipping Board today considered but announced no action upon a memorandum charging the Henry Ford interests were using foreign vessels in competition with American lines in the Atlantic trade.

The memorandum was laid before the board by J. Caldwell Jenkins, vice-president of the Merchant Fleet Corporation.

Mr. Jenkins told the board the Ford interests had chartered eight ships of foreign registry, including British, German, Danish, Norwegian and Japanese vessels, which had been carrying Ford freight between American ports and Antwerp and Rotterdam during the past two months.

He added that the Ford carriers were offering surplus space to shippers at less than conference rates, in competition with the American-France Line and the American Diamond Lines.

Although officials were of the opinion that the Shipping Board had no legal recourse, it was believed Mr. Ford might be approached with a request that his chartered ships not carry general cargo.

Legislative 'Circus' Humorized by Dean

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The lengths to which parents will go to economize on their children's education before they will deny themselves comforts and luxuries, and the equally ridiculous extremes to which the Legislature will go to curtail appropriations for intellectual development, were described by Dean A. Mason DuPre of Wofford College, before the men's Bible class of Central Methodist Church.

"Financial depression is always quickly noticeable in the enrollment in colleges in the country," he said, "for people will economize on their children's education before they will deny themselves comforts and luxuries."

In a burst of humor he suggested that the Legislature be divided into two sections, one to attend to public business, the other to entertain the public.

"By dividing them up in this way," he said, "those who want to accomplish something would not be handicapped."

The "circus" group, he thought, might make a county to county canvass, providing opportunity for the people in every section to see them in action. They could charge admission, and not only make their own expenses, but provide that much-sought-after thing—a new source of revenue.

"But, then, I suspect some chain-store concern would capitalize the idea, and undertake to run the show all the year round. Even as good a show as this would probably lose its attraction for the people if operated all the year."

He severely criticized the action of the Legislature which, when convinced the people were demanding reduction in expenditures, turned first to the state's educational system, while millions are used for other purposes of far less importance.

$10,000,000 Railroad Suit Ends Amicably

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The $10,000,000 suit of the Western Maryland Railroad Company against the Consolidation Coal Company for breach of contract has been settled, Robert C. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the latter company, announced today.

A statement issued on behalf of Mr. Hill said:

"The alleged contract involved in the suit has been canceled and after numerous conferences between members of the boards of directors or the two companies, a new working arrangement has been entered into which insures most harmonious and cooperative relations between the two companies for the future."

The complaint, filed in Common Pleas Court No. 1 in Philadelphia on April 16, 1930, alleged that the Consolidation Coal Company had not fulfilled a contract to ship 3,250,000 tons of coal annually over the railroad in return for the expenditure of $10,000,000 in the construction of lines to reach the company's mines.

MESSAGES RUSHED BY SCANNING BEAM

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—A method of transmitting facsimile messages at the rate of 90,000 words an nour was demonstrated for the first time today by the International Telephone & Telegraph Company. The method used is to pass a typewritten or printed page under a scanning beam, which records the image on sensitized paper in the receiving machine at the other end of the wire.

An improved model, which officials said would soon be in operation, would transmit, they said, twice as much as the model demonstrated.

The device can transmit over radio, land telegraph lines, or any line capable of carrying the voice, but not oversea cables. Its use is confined to black and white. It will not reproduce halftone.

Town Marks Tree Which Was Gift From McKinley

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—Thomasville has officially marked its famous McKinley tree. When William McKinley was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President he frequently visited Thomasville as the guest of his friend, Mark Hanna.

After he became President he presented the town with an Oriental sycamore tree in April 1899. The tree has grown to splendid size and it was decided to mark it. The Thomas County commissioners supplied the marker and Judge H. W. Tompkins, a prominent Thomasville resident, who was present when the tree was planted, delivered the address at the placing of the marker.

The McKinley tree stands almost directly in front of the Thomas County court house.

Counsel in Fare Case Gets $125,000

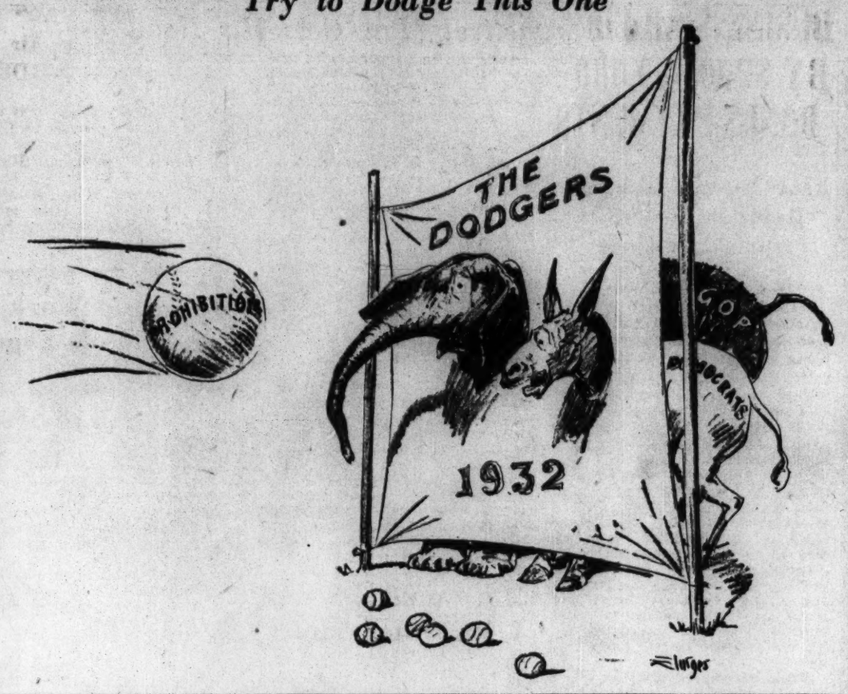
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 25—A fee of $125,000 was awarded Charles L. Craig, one-time city controller, for his services as special counsel for the city in the Interborough seven-cent fare case by Edward J. Glennon, State Supreme Court Justice, yesterday. The decision came as the result of Mr. Craig's action against the city for a fee of $350,000 after Charles W. Berry, controller, had rejected his bill for that amount in 1929.

The award was made almost immediately upon the conclusion of final arguments by counsel on testimony submitted in a trial that lasted two weeks. Expert testimony offered by Mr. Craig sustained his claim that the $350,000 fee demanded was not exorbitant, but a moderate demand, while Jeremiah T. Mahoney, formerly a justice of the State Supreme Court, who testified for the city, said that $75,000 was the high limit he would place upon the services of Mr. Craig.

An additional $2000 was awarded to Mr. Craig for expenses in connection with the trial.

Try to Dodge This One



BRITISH REFUSE TO BAR DUMPED SOVIET LUMBER

Liberals and Labor Block Conservative's Attempt to Force Exclusion

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, March 26—An endeavor by the Conservatives to force the Government to follow American example in excluding dumped Russian lumber met with no support from either Liberals or Labor in a debate in the House of Commons yesterday.

William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, said any action of the kind suggested would involve denunciation of the existing Anglo-Russian commercial agreement and he claimed that there is no consensus in favor of such a course.

Mr. Graham also deprecated any attempt to investigate further through political agency conditions obtaining in Russian timber camps. The British Government, he said, could not insist upon such investigation contrary to Soviet wishes, and the League of Nations could not take action, since Russia was a non-member state.

There had been, he said, a bewildering variety of views and a good deal of contradiction in the evidence given on conditions in the camps, and some of the statements in so-called affidavits would not bear examination.

The British Government, he concluded, did not necessarily support everything that is being done in Russia but the Russian people were engaged in a vast and very remarkable economic experiment and were entitled to pursue it without outside interference.

Mr. Graham's statement followed a lengthy debate. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, Commander Carlyon Bellairs, Capt. Anthony Eden and Sir Edward Hilton Young pressed the Conservative case for timber exclusion and demanded that the evidence available regarding forced labor in the camps ought to be examined by the British Government as had been done by the United States.

George Strauss, Morgan Price and Edward Wise, on the other hand, speaking for Labor, opposed this view. They declared the charges brought against the Soviet were not proved and there was no case for action.

The only Liberal speaker was Dr. Edward Burgin, who supported the Government's attitude. Dr. Burgin said conditions in the timber camps were common throughout this industry in northern latitudes. Labor unaccustomed to it was unable to live through work which could be performed easily by men accustomed to it.

No doubt there was a great deal of suffering and misery in Russia caused by the officials, but this had not been established in relation to the timber trade. For Britain to put any embargo upon Russian timber would enhance the cost of raw materials without increasing human welfare upon the whole.

ONE BATTLESHIP—ONE VOYAGE—COST $36,407

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—It cost $36,407 for H. M. S. Nelson to call on the United States fleet at Balboa. Sir John Ferguson elicited this information when he asked in the House of Commons today what the Panama Canal charges were for the battleship.

He questioned whether this expenditure was considered desirable in view of the need for national economy. Financial Secretary Ammon of the Admiralty replied "on the whole I think it was desirable."

Commuters See 'Daylight Ahead' as Drive on Smoke Advances

Engineer in Hudson County, N. J., Estimates 80 P. C. of Nuisance Can Be Eliminated in Three Years —Affects Manhattan Area

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Commuters who leave the sunlight of suburban homes to plunge into the murky atmosphere of New York City see "daylight ahead" in the expectation of William G. Christy, smoke abatement engineer of Hudson County, N. J., that 80 per cent of the smoke made in that county will be eliminated within three years.

Hudson County lies directly opposite Manhattan and comprises 12 cities with manufacturing, railroads and shipping that form a major part of New York City's smoke problem.

It has been computed that smoke, dust and particles of powdered coal known as "fly-ash" obscure 21 per cent of New York's daylight on the average day.

Nine railroads operate in Hudson County at some of the largest terminals in the world, Mr. Christy pointed out in reporting progress since the smoke department was founded last November. Every day some 1100 steam locomotives move on tracks within the county, which extends from the harbor up river nearly the length of Manhattan.

Railroad executives, Mr. Christy adds, report a marked reduction of smoke from locomotives and roundhouses since the recent organization of the Railroad Smoke Association of Hudson County.

First steps toward enlisting cooperation of shipping interests, whose tugs, ferries, and ocean vessels often pour forth black clouds of smoke, have been taken.

"In regard to stationary plants," Mr. Christy continues, "many officials of industrial plants in Hudson County have called unsolicited at the office of the smoke department to offer their coöperation and assure the smoke abatement engineer that they will do everything in their power to eliminate smoke from their plants."

Col. Elliott H. Whitlock, holding the distinctive post of smoke abatement professor at Stevens Institute of Techology, a member of the Hudson County Smoke Advisory Committee, stresses common sense methods of eliminating smoke.

Elaborate "gadgets" to dispose of smoke find no place in his plan. Smoke, he says, is simply unburned fuel. Furnaces, when properly designed, burn this fuel, with a resultant saving of almost 14 per cent on the coal bill.

It has been estimated by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, health commissioner of New York City, that smoke damage costs $96,000,000 a year. The work in Hudson County is expected to cut this figure and prepare for drives against smoke throughout the metropolitan area.

OMIT FIREPROOFING DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, March 26—National Fireproofing Co. has omitted the quarterly dividend of 75c due on the common stock at this time.

How the interest rolls up!

How the interest rolls up *every three months* to swell the accounts of our 180,000 depositors! Our quarterly Interest Periods! That's how *your* money makes money! Interest on your deposits from day of deposit! *Interest on your interest*, from the first of each quarter!

The Trustees have just declared another "Dividend" at the rate of 4% per annum for the 3 months ending Mar. 31, 1931.

TUNE IN—7:15—WABC
Every Wednesday Evening, Sam Loyd, America's Puzzle King and fine orchestra.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY
Resources Over 210 Millions

Children Know Good Peanut Butter

YOUNGSTERS say, "Be sure to get Monarch Peanut Butter. It tastes just like peanuts."

Monarch Peanut Butter is made in spotless clean kitchens by clean workers from the finest grade of selected Virginia peanuts. Every particle of "skin" and bitter germ or "heart" is carefully removed. The result is a delicious, smooth spread for bread or toast that has all the natural taste and flavor of good freshly roasted peanuts.

More than 250 Monarch Super-Quality Foods are sold and recommended by 50,000 Independent Grocers.

QUALITY FOR 78 YEARS

GUARANTEED Value

Smart SPRING STYLES

Smart French last. Of quality black or tan calf wonderfulvalue **$5**

SMART style predominates in the distinctively new W. L. Douglas shoes for the well-dressed man.

Plain toe oxford of Scotch grain and calf, black or tan **$6**

Direct from our own factory to you, with the GUARANTEED VALUE stamped on the soles...at substantial savings.

Regardless of the price you pay, W. L. Douglas Shoes are all solid leather construction.

Come in today and make your selection from over 100 smart Spring styles.

AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN SHOES

$5 $6 and $7

For Women...charming new Spring models at $5, $6, $7.

Boys and Girls...$3, $3.50 and $4. Made just like our men's and women's shoes.

Cuniform Arch Shoes for Men $8 and $8.50

W.L.DOUGLAS

*635 WASHINGTON STREET, Opposite Essex Street
**38 HANOVER STREET, Near Scollay Square
**156 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., One Block South of Boylston St.
**Stores Open Evenings * Stores Open Saturday Evenings
BOSTON

Factories at Brockton, Mass.
Stores in principal cities throughout the country.

STUDEBAKER PRESIDENT

WINS national economy championship!

Free Wheeling President Eight sets new A.A.A. record for gasoline economy in famous Pacific Coast contest. Free Wheeling Studebaker Six wins second honors.

ANOTHER triumph for Free Wheeling . . . only two Free Wheeling Studebakers were entered in the third annual Gilmore-Wrightwood economy run—and *they won first and second place* . . . in competition with 40 other cars of 20 makes from the very cheapest to the most costly.

While this run proved officially only the *economy* of Free Wheeling, it demonstrated conclusively the *simplicity* of Free Wheeling as well, since all drivers were women.

Mrs. William Hurter, in a Free Wheeling President carrying five passengers, took first place with an American Automobile Association record of 46.71 *ton* miles per gallon of gasoline. Her car averaged better than 17½ *speedometer* miles per gallon over the 200 mile route which extended continuously upward from sea level to 6000 feet elevation.

Mrs. Jeanne Frost, in a Free Wheeling Studebaker Six, won second honors. Her car averaged over 23½ *speedometer* miles per gallon of gasoline but, because of its lighter weight, its *ton* mile average was 44.94. The Studebaker Six used less gasoline than any other sedan on the run. Neither car required the addition of oil or water.

Free Wheeling not only saves gasoline and oil but chassis wear and repairs. It makes momentum take the place of gasoline—it gives you 10 speedometer miles for 8 engine miles.

With Free Wheeling, you shift back and forth between high and second at any speed without touching the clutch. You get the greatest driving thrill and driving safety in motoring. Highway commissioners and safety directors, after driving Free Wheeling Studebakers, have pronounced Free Wheeling with positive gear control a new measure of safety to driver and public.

This same Free Wheeling has been adopted by Pierce-Arrow and Lincoln. Decide now, that you will choose no new car of the old order until you first go Free Wheeling in a Studebaker President, Commander or Dictator Eight, or brilliant new low-priced Studebaker Six. See a Studebaker dealer today and arrange for a trial drive.

All Studebaker cars now have Free Wheeling. The Studebaker Six ($795 to $995), The Dictator Eight ($1095 to $1250), The Commander Eight ($1585 to $1730), The President Eight ($1850 to $2600). Prices at the factory.

The Studebaker Corporation of America
South Bend, Indiana

STUDEBAKER—BUILDER OF CHAMPIONS

MOTOR INDUSTRY ACTIVITY FOUND TO BE INCREASING

Willys - Overland Official Reports More Cheerful Outlook Everywhere

Bored with talking depression, people generally have turned to more cheerful topics of conversation, and are reflecting their more confident mental state in increased purchases, George M. Graham, vice-president of the Willys-Overland Company, declared yesterday at a conference in Hotel Lenox.

"Our sales in February were 40 per cent better than in January," he said. "March shows a 33 per cent gain over February. Indications are that this trend will continue, because thousands of buyers stayed out of the market last year, and now are realizing that their old cars need replacement.

"Another factor tending to improve the automobile business is the widespread building of highways that has been undertaken to provide employment. It is a safe rule that new automobiles always follow new highways, that is to say, people will buy cars to use new roads that come into their territory.

"The used car situation is the best in years. Prices on new cars are at bed rock. The dollar is worth $1.22 in automobile purchases at present. Stocks are low all over the country, so that every indication is toward improvement. One thing has been shown in the past two years—people in this country will not give up their automobiles. They have built their lives around them. Sales of gasoline and tires have held up, showing that cars are used, even when new ones are not purchased in large quantities."

Mr. Graham in recent months has traveled throughout the country and finds a more cheerful outlook coming to the fore. While in Boston, he held business conferences with the local distributor of Willys products, J. C. Harvey.

AIR LINES TO SPAN BOTH PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC OCEANS

(Continued from Page 1)

This starting signal is in the nature of a merchant aircraft act, which the companies expect to see passed in the next session of Congress. Bills were given thorough study by committees in both houses of the session just closed.

A visit to Akron assures one of the nearness of aerial transportation across the two seas. The largest airship ever built, a navy order, is nearing completion here. Although intended for military purposes, the U. S. S. Akron is actually an important step toward realization of the first merchant airship. When it is finished and the second navy ship, now on order, is completed, the company will have the experience and staff necessary to go ahead on a commercial basis, its executives declare. Moreover, it has helped the company to take a big step in solving certain technical problems, according to Dr. Karl Arnstein, chief engineer and vice-president of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation. Because it is itself nearly twice as large as the globe-encircling Graf Zeppelin, it has bridged the way to the design of still larger ships which will be needed to make the commercial lines pay.

The Ship of the Future

The first commercial ship, the Goodyear Zeppelin executives figure, will have a helium gas capacity about 1,000,000 cubic feet greater than that of the Goliath now in the dock here. The length of its frame, holding the lifting gas chambers, would be a little greater than that of the Mauretania or the Ile de France. And that is big! The Akron is so vast in its duralumin bulk that 400 men working on it seem lost in the maze of airy metal work, like the Lilliputians swarming over Gulliver.

Just where to put the limit in size of the merchant airship of the future is not known even to Dr. Arnstein. He said the merchant ship might easily be double the size of the Akron, for, unlike airplanes, airships gain in efficiency as their size increases, up to a point which has not yet been determined.

The merchant Zeppelin will have cabin space for 80 passengers and some 25,000 pounds of mail and express. There will be glassed-in promenades; deck windows will swing out in a V shape from the lower sill, so passengers can look down upon the billows below.

Sketches have been made of the staterooms and salons which hint of aerial luxuries. While the dining room looks much like any other, this one may have furniture of aluminum to keep from adding weight. And if furniture, perhaps aluminum "silverware" and paper tablecloths.

The engines, as in the Akron, will be built within the hull, it is expected. Catwalks, protected with ropes like those of a suspension bridge, will enable the crew to visit the eight engines and every vital part of the ship for regular inspection. There will be a flying machine shop at hand for repairs.

More Nimble Than Steamship

As for actual performance, the airship of tomorrow will be far more nimble than the steamship, the designers explain. A tilting propeller has been perfected on the Akron which enables the vast ship not only to go backward and forward, but to rise or drop vertically under control at a 45-mile speed. The normal traveling rate of the commercial ship is estimated to be from 80 to 90 miles an hour.

A single ship costs something more than $4,000,000, to say nothing of docks, helium gas for inflation, gasoline for propulsion, running expense and things like that which push the cost of a one-ship line up to about $9,250,000.

An enormous amount of testing has been done. Members of the staff talk as if transoceanic flights had already been made many times by their dreamed-of merchant fleet. Even the weather has been taken out of the realm of guesswork in this company's preparation for transoceanic business. So as not to be taken unawares, meteorological experts of the Goodyear company made 520 "theoretical crossings of the Atlantic." They studied the actual weather conditions as reported on government maps for 520 days, charted a course for a dirigible to avoid storms and take advantage of winds on each day and came to the conclusion that three-fourths of the time the ships would come through on schedule or ahead.

Too Tame, Old-Timer Says

So much of the hazard has been taken out of airship flying, according to W. T. Van Orman, world champion balloonist, now chief meteorologist of the company, that it hardly attracts the sportsman.

Mr. Van Orman, explaining the safety of Zeppelin travel, cannot resist a sigh for the old days of the free balloon, "when you got into your basket with no assurance at all of what country you would land in." He used to fly that way. On one of his flights his balloon was struck by lightning and exploded, but he invented a lightning arrester so it wouldn't happen again. On another trip in a free balloon race over France, the wind took him off his course into the ocean. With a pocket flashlight he gave the S O S in Morse code to a passing steamer which got the message and took him up.

But with the dirigible, he points out, no such emergency landings are necessary. "Your ship has a cruising range of 5500 miles and you only ask it to do 3300. And if you slow down, the ship will travel more than 9000 miles on its capacity of fuel. Even if the ship runs out of fuel and its motors stop it does not have to come down, for the helium gas holds it up."

Descended from a line of New England clipper ship builders and sea captains, Mr. Litchfield seems to find an outlet for its native talents in this enterprise. Himself an enthusiastic air traveler, he is convinced that hundreds of other business men will quickly be won over to this style of transportation. In fact, he thinks new ocean travelers will be won, just as far more people now tour in automobiles than ever thought of owning horse and buggy.

So—all up for Paris!

Airship Head Explains Steps Won to Make Travel by Air Easier and Safer

Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, told members of the student body and faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a lecture yesterday, that by the spring of 1933 there should be regular dirigible travel across the Atlantic and that by 1935 Japan and Manila will be brought closer to the United States in point of time than London and Paris are at present.

Two giant airships, with two others to be built in Germany and operated by the International Zeppelin Transport Corporation, would comprise a transatlantic line of four dirigibles, which together would make six round trips every three weeks. The fare proposed, he said, is $750.

Mr. Litchfield outlined the progressive steps by which obstacles to the safe and profitable use of dirigibles have been gradually overcome. The first of these, the problem of obtaining a strong yet light framework, was solved with the invention of the new duraluminum alloy.

The second, that of lifting power, has been solved with the discovery, in commercial quantities, of helium. This non-inflammable gas, Mr. Litchfield said, will undoubtedly entirely displace the dangerous hydrogen. He pointed out that its cost has declined from an almost prohibitive price of $100 per 1000 cubic feet to only $15.

The next difficulty, that of balancing the airship without having to valve the costly gas as fuel is burned, has been solved by the invention which reconverts the exhaust gases of the engine into a liquid, which is used as ballast as wanted.

Still another problem was that of lining the gas bags, which formerly required vast numbers of skins of a small South American animal. Now a way has been developed for making this lining synthetically.

Lastly, another danger has been eliminated by the development of Diesel engines for aircraft, burning oil, and thus obviating the neecssity of carrying large quantities of gasoline. The radio has greatly reduced weather and navigation hazards, he said.

Zeppelin Company Heads Announce Plans for Transatlantic Air Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., March 26—Transatlantic Zeppelin passenger, mail and express service will be in commercial operation within 10 years when giant liners of the air will dock in New York 60 hours after leaving Paris, Berlin or London, according to plans announced by Col. E. A. Deeds, chairman of the board of the International Zeppelin Company.

This statement was made after a conference aboard Colonel Deeds' yacht, the Lotosland, in Miami harbor. Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the Graf Zeppelin; J. C. Hunsacker, vice-president of the company; Joseph P. Ripley, vice-president, National City Company, and William Meister, representing the Maybach Engine Company, are the men who came here to continue a conference begun in New York regarding plans for the inauguration of the service.

"We have been studying all the mass of detail required for launching the service for more than a year now," Colonel Deeds said. "Our object is to have every item thoroughly understood, the service a matter of routine when the first ship is launched."

"We do not intend to start with any problem unsolved and then waste money finding the answer. Transatlantic air service will be operated on as smooth a schedule as the regular liner service is today, from the start."

Dr. Eckener said his flights with the Graf Zeppelin have demonstrated the practicability of regular service.

One ship is now under construction at Friedrichshafen, Ger., which may be the first ship put into commission. It will be larger than the United States Zeppelin now being built at Akron and will be completed next year. It will be 812 feet long, 135 feet in diameter and will carry 7,070,000 cubic feet of helium.

VALUE £16,000—IF IT'S A REMBRANDT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af.—The Michælis Art Gallery in Cape Town has on its walls a painting which appears in its catalogue as the work of A. de Gelder (1645-1727), a pupil of Rembrandt in the later years of the master's work and following his methods closely.

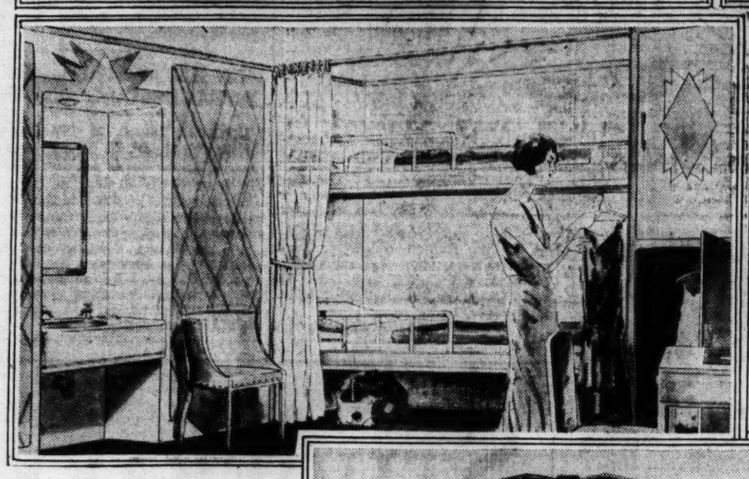
This picture is now believed to be an early Rembrandt painting, and as such is worth £16,000. It has already excited the greatest interest in Europe and America.

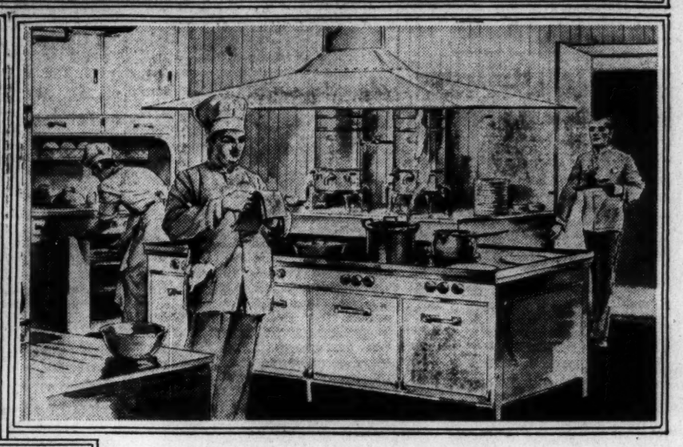
Dr. W. R. Valentiner, director of the Detroit Museum of Art, has expressed the opinion that the attribution of the painting to Rembrandt is very convincing. The picture is called "The Taxidermist," and shows an old woman, wearing spectacles, engaged in plucking a fowl.

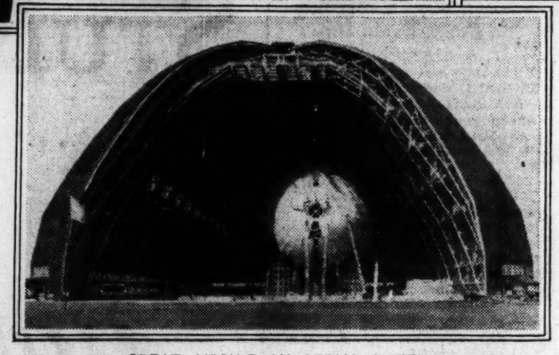
JAPAN LOWERS RAYON DUTY

TOKYO, March 25 (AP) — Import duties on rayon will be lowered from 123 to 75 yen (about $60 to $37) a hundred kin by an amended tariff act which passed both houses today. A higher tariff was imposed on certain inferior qualities of imported pine and spruce wood.

What Happens When a Practical Man Gets His Head in the Clouds







GREAT AIRSHIP AN AERIAL HOTEL

Upper Row, Left to Right—Dining Room on the Projected Transatlantic Air Liner. Paul W. Litchfield, President, Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation. Lounge of the Airship Like That of a Country Club. Center Row, Left to Right—Staterooms on the Proposed Ship Like Those of Fast Liners. In the Galley the Most Up-to-Date Appurtenances Supply a Delicious Cuisine. Bottom—The New Akron in Its Hangar at Akron, Ohio.

Charleston's Noted Gardens to Bloom With Unusual Brilliance This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Although last year at this time the world-famed Magnolia Gardens and Middleton Gardens near Charleston were approaching their colorful peak of bloom, an unseasonably cool spring has so delayed flowers in this section that indications are now the azaleas will not be profuse before Easter and will not reach their peak until the week following.

According to C. Norwood Hastie and J. J. Pringle Smith, respective owners of Magnolia Gardens and Middleton Gardens, the cool weather has brought about a condition which promises that the bloom this year will excel the gorgeous spectacles of the past two seasons.

In other words, the early varieties, the regulars and the late blooming varieties will all blossom forth at approximately the same time. Also the camellias, particularly the late ones, will form an unusual background at a time of the year when under ordinary weather conditions they would have already passed their season.

The two famous gardens are portions of two great old plantation estates, Magnolia-on-the-Ashley and Middleton Place. In recent years both have been opened to the public a few brief weeks each year during their period of bloom. Ordinarily they are famed for their Camellia japonica from February through mid-March and for the profusion of azaleas from March 20 through mid-April. Annually in the spring they are visited by thousands of persons from all over the nation and many from foreign countries. Magnolia is but 12 miles from Charleston and Middleton is three miles farther on the same picturesque moss-lined road.

Middleton Gardens were planted in 1740 and the terraces and ornamental waters were completed by 1755. Magnolia Gardens were laid out in 1843. The estates, however, date from 1675 and 1676, respectively. Both have been owned by descendants of the original owners in an unbroken line.

Of the gardens no less an expert than Dr. John K. Small, curator of the New York Botanical Gardens, said, "Middleton Gardens form a botanical paradise. Truly they are perfect." Of the flower-covered terraces at Middleton, Amy Lowell wrote, "Step lightly down these terraces for they are the records of a dream." Of Magnolia Gardens, John Galsworthy had this to say, "I freely assert that none in the world is so beautiful as this . . . a miraculously enchanted wilderness. Beyond anything I have ever seen. It is other-worldly."

Spain's High Automobile Duties Threaten Ruin to Selling Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Negotiations between the United States and Spanish Governments on the vexed question of the increased duty on American and other foreign automobiles are reported to have made no progress and the Spanish trade is facing a crisis. The latest statistics published show that out of 100,000 motorcars registered in Spain only 330 were of national make.

Thousands of automobile vendors, said to be faced with ruin, sent a representative commission to the Minister of National Economy beseeching him to relieve the trade of the enormous duties which in many cases surcharge the price with no less than $250. His reply held out no hopes that the restrictions would be withdrawn.

A writer in Ahora points out that for some time past the Government appears to have been animated by a feeling of hostility toward motoring in general. The cost of licenses has been increased and weigh heavily, especially on the users of cheap and secondhand automobiles, in many of which an annual tax double the amount of the value of the vehicle must be paid.

The extraordinary improvement in Spanish roads and the lack of good railways in many districts have given such an impetus to motoring of recent years that a more progressive and liberal policy seems indicated.

The French and Italian Governments are pressing for an early revision of the customs tariff, but in view of the Minister's declaration that he was "delighted to hear" that there had been a serious drop in the importation of cars, the immediate future is not encouraging to the trade.

Bright Trash Cans Make Philadelphians Tidier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — There isn't as much loose trash blowing around this city on Chestnut and Market Streets as on other windy March days, and it's all the result of a little head work on the part of the bureau of street cleaning, it seems.

Now Philadelphia has had a plentiful supply of trash receptacles along its streets, but the problem seemed to be to induce the population to use them. The tall, neat cans appeared at regular intervals on each block, painted an inconspicuous dark green, and having nicely adjusted lids that could be pushed open to receive such things as string, paper or even apple peels. But did the people push them open? It must be admitted that in a majority of cases they did not.

So a little study was put upon the situation. Perhaps the can failed to make the right appeal? Perhaps people just did not like to take the time to stop and push open the lids? So new open-mouthed cans made their appearance a short time ago, just yawning to be the target for a well-aimed pitch or toss. And to further enliven the interest of the public, the cans are painted a beautiful spring shade of bright green.

It worked. People are using them.

Go South, Is Advice of Airport Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Capt. Frederick Schauss, of Baltimore, who has made several tours of the airports of the country, declared upon landing here that the airport at Florence, S. C., is one of the finest in America.

"With improvements that are now planned," he added, "it will be second to none in the United States, including those of cities of as much as 300,000 population."

Since his arrival in South Carolina last Wednesday, Captain Schauss has visited airports at Sumter, Georgetown, Charleston, Camden, Florence, Greenville, Anderson and Rock Hill.

"I feel that South Carolina will eventually construct numerous emergency fields," he said, "and I think that South Carolina should make a drive for one or more airplane factories. I can't understand why you haven't some already.

"You have ideal weather here for flying the year round, whereas states farther north have limited flying periods of the year, due to weather conditions."

Captain Schauss believes that the South offers the airplane manufacturer the best opportunity and location for the rapid development of his business, and predicted that many future plants would undoubtedly be situated below the Mason and Dixon's line.

CAPE TOWN TO ADMIT JAPANESE AS VISITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—A "gentleman's agreement" arrived at between S. Yameski of the Imperial Japanese Consulate, Cape Town, and the Department of External Affairs, and approved by the House of Assembly, regulates the entry into the Union of Japanese subjects, who would otherwise be excluded as prohibited immigrants under the Acts of 1913 and 1930.

The agreement provides that in order to assist the Union Government in giving effect to the terms of the understanding, the Japanese Government will arrange that passports for visiting the Union will be issued only to tourists, wholesale merchants and their staffs and persons whose sole object is to make scientific investigations.

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USE BAB-O to brighten enamel, porcelain or a hundred other things. BAB-O makes bathrooms, kitchens, pantries gleam. "A wipe and it's bright."
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Just write 15 best uses of BAB-O. Ask your grocer or write today for details to B. T. Babbitt, 324-4th Ave., New York
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brightens bathrooms
works like magic all over the house
P.S. Use Babbitt's Lye for clogged drain pipes
Posed by FARINA Hal Roach's "Our Gang" M-G-M Pictures

Why pay more than 7c for finest quality white bread?

An Editorial Reprinted from Advertising & Selling (March 4, 1931)

THE PRICE OF BREAD

"It is A&P policy to reduce rather than increase prices of what the public wants most"

From an advertisement of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company

What the public wants most, now and always, is bread. The A & P has recognized this by reducing the price of its 20-ounce loaf to 7 cents, and of its whole wheat loaf from 10 to 8 cents.* The big baking companies still resist price reduction. Labor costs, they say, have increased. (By how much?) And flour is "a relatively small factor in the cost of bread." (Are we to understand that flour is a relatively *greater* factor in A & P bread?)

The world price of wheat is the lowest in 357 years!

*As a matter of fact, A&P whole wheat bread in New England has been reduced to 7 cents.

A & P Food Stores have no quarrel with any baker about the size of his loaf, the quality of his bread or the prices he charges. We do, however, justly claim that Grandmother's Bread is equal in quality to any bread on the market and contains as fine materials.

It is a larger loaf than many selling for more money,—*twenty ounces of wholesome food in every loaf.* At seven cents a loaf it is unquestionably one of the greatest bread values on the market today. The fact that New England uses more than 500,000 loaves of Grandmother's every day is proof that New England agrees with A & P that there is no sound reason for paying more than seven cents for *real quality* bread.

GRANDMOTHER'S BREAD
AT ALL A&P STORES

FLATHEAD RIVER DAM TO IRRIGATE ARID FARM LANDS

Polson, Mont., Gains New Prosperity From Water Activities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POLSON, Mont.—After 20 years of hoping that the Federal Government would make good its promises for providing irrigation for the farmers of the Flathead area, hopes were at last realized of their lengthy dream.

A private company has—under a permit by the Federal Government—started work on a dam for the purpose of irrigating the arid lands and providing electrical power for the farms—a three-year undertaking.

To date there has been an expenditure of over $700,000 and Polson, the gateway to the Flathead, has started on what might be called the "new prosperity." As indications are, the population of this town has increased by 700, and building permits have been issued for $200,000.

Fifty families have settled here, drawn by the fact that there will be plenty of irrigation for farming, a large amount of electricity and an abundance of water.

Polson of today and Polson of yesterday are two different cities. Polson of today is witnessing a slow, sure construction era.

The estimated crop values of the Flathead irrigation project total more than $900,000 in the past year, according to a stock and crop report taken by the Indian irrigation service. The census reveals that 43,875 acres of land were irrigated for crops on 1238 farms. Sugar beets, one of the most valuable crop of the Flathead, represent the highest crop, with a gross value of $82 per acre.

Comparison of the number of acres irrigated in 1930 with the years of '29 and '28 for the several districts and divisions of the project is as follows:

Division	1930	1929	1928
Camas	5,388	4,488	4,096
Jocko	4,613	4,559	4,420
Mission Valley	33,874	30,806	25,620

A feature of the project is that 40 Indians are on the pay roll of the Phoenix Construction Company and all the Indians of the Flathead district will in years to come be benefited by a yearly settlement from the project by due consideration of the United States Government.

A 22,000-volt line was immediately built from Plains, a distance of 35 miles. Necessary camp buildings were made as well as accommodations for the workers.

With power and transportation and housing provided for, workmen were gradually hired to tackle the major construction. The old Newall tunnel is being enlarged by driving through a 500-foot cliff, and an 1800-foot bore is being pierced through the rocks to divert the water from the main channel so operations can be immediately begun this spring when the river rises. The building of the coffer-dams near the intake is also under way.

The repayment contract of the Mission irrigation district with the United States Government has been signed by the landowners, and, according to the secretary of the district, Ray Biggerstaff, the contract is being forwarded to Washington.

The contract provides for the repayment to the United States Government of the construction costs of the irrigation project by the landowners. The Mission district of the Flathead irrigation project includes 12,000 acres of land in the Mission Valley. The Flathead district which signed up three years ago, included about 80,000 acres.

Another factor of importance in this Flathead project is the building of attractive homes for the operating officials after the dam is completed. There are 10 of these buildings. First there must be the filling and the grading of the plaza ground around which these homes are grouped and the building of new roads.

Founder of D. A. R. in South Honored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GAFFNEY, S. C.—The state convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in annual session here, was featured by an eloquent tribute to the founder and first president of the South Carolina Chapter, Mrs. Clark Waring, to whom this year's yearbook is dedicated.

Mrs. Robert Moultrie Bratton of New York, said: "On May 10, 1892, Mrs. Waring organized the first D. A. R. chapter in South Carolina. For nine consecutive years annual gatherings were held at her home. She served as state regent from 1897 to 1901, when she was elected vice-president. We are proud to have claimed her as our leader. We are better Daughters for having served under her."

An essay, written by Delven Burnside of Chester High School, was adjudged the best of those received and has been entered in the national high school contest as the representative paper from South Carolina in the historical spots competition sponsored by the organization.

A request by Ralph H. Cain, president of Tamassee School, for additional support for the institution met with ready response.

Naval Accord Statement to Be Radioed by Stimson

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 26—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has announced that he will break his silence on the subject of naval limitation treaties. He will speak over the coast-to-coast hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System on "The Completion of the Work of the Naval Conferences" at 9:30 Saturday night, March 28.

This is the first time since taking office that Mr. Stimson will have made any public statement regarding the naval treaties which have been the outstanding feature of international accord since the Washington Arms Limitation Conference of 1921-1922.

His statement will cover the entire series of naval treaties, understandings and pacts from 1921-1922 down through the recent French, British and Italian accord.

MEXICAN RAILWAYS LET OFF 4000 MEN

MEXICO CITY, March 26 (AP)—Four thousand employees of the Mexican National Railways were dismissed today under the terms of an agreement reached with the unions by which the railways will forego a projected general reduction in wages and working hours for remaining employees.

Under the agreement the railways will pay about $500,000 in bonuses to the dismissed employees and expenses of transporting them either to their homes or to farms placed at their disposal by the Government.

MOUNTAIN & GULF OIL COMPANY

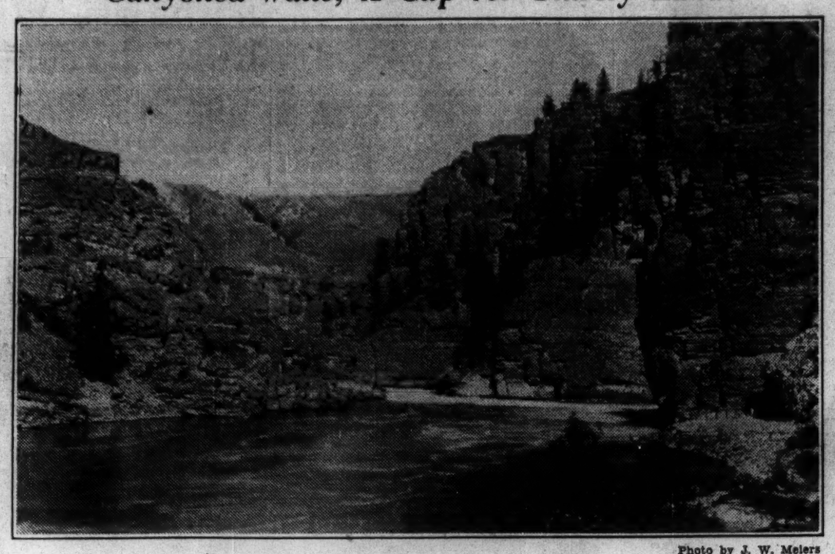
DENVER, March 26—Mountain & Gulf Oil Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 profit of $234,055 after expenses, but before depreciation, depletion, etc.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Donald W. Smith, Montclair, N. J.
Faye P. Copeland, Adams, Mass.
Mrr. Willard F. Ranks, Bangor, Me.
Willard F. Ranks, Bangor, Me.
Mrs. Lyman Tilden, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lyman Tilden, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Edna Pickett, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Conrad Hibbeler, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.
Homer F. Brundage, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Alice Morde, New Bedford, Mass.
Henry Dunseith, Mattapoisett, Mass.
Mrs. Albert Morde, New Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. Hattie B. Dunseith, Mattapoisett, Mass.
C. H. Copeland, Adams, Mass.

Canyoned Walls; A Cup for Thirsty Lands



BELOW POLSON ON THE FLATHEAD RIVER

Photo by J. W. Meiers

State Department Has an Experience Where Lack of Money Helped It Out

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 26—An atmosphere of relief pervades the corridors of the State Department. For weeks experts in social etiquette have been vainly searching their authorities in an effort to settle a most delicate problem. Namely, how does a nation officially behave at a celebration of a military victory to which it has invited representatives from the nation it defeated?

Congress, in appropriating funds for the suitable celebration of the sesquicentennial of the surender of General Lord Cornwalls at Yorktown in 1781, also appointed a congressional committee. And this committee was insistent that Great Britain be invited to send representatives to participate in Amedican rejoicing.

Now the State Department is a very dignified and important institution. But congressional committees are also of considerable importance and their wishes are not carelessly disregarded. The State Department was embarrassed. The committee was insistent. And it appeared as though it would have its way.

The Gordian knot has been cut. Through no action of its own the State Department is free from its dilemma. And happily without any sacrifice of congressional authority. It has been found that the appropriation passed by Congress is only large enough to permit inviting official guests from one country. France, having been the ally of the United States at Yorktown, is of course preferred.

The appropriation was for $25,000. The expenses of guests are to be both to and from the United States. This makes it impossible to invite a group from England, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands and Germany as well as from France. All six countries were to be on the list of invitations recommended by the congressional committee.

Such a generous program having proved impossible with the limited funds available, the guests are to consist of descendants of the French officers who participated at the surrender. There will be one exception. A descendant of Baron von Steuben, the Prussian organizer who molded Washington's raw recruits into a veteran army at Valley Forge, will be invited.

At the American Embassy at Paris an extensive research is being conducted to locate descendants of those who fought for the American cause. It is not complete, but so far it indicates that many names represented at the battle will again assemble at Yorktown. They will include the Marquis de Grasse, descendant of Count de Grasse who commanded the French fleet during the siege, and the Marquis Rochambeau, descendant by adoption of the Count Rochambeau who commanded the French Army.

It was de Grasse's fleet which cut off Cornwallis' army from rescue by the British fleet. On its arrival off the Virginia Capes Washington started his his rapid march south from where he was camped on the Hudson. Joined by Rochambeau with the French troops he had an army larger than the British under Cornwallis. Another French leader at the siege, Count d'Estang will probably be represented by a descendant. A search is being made for those bearing the name of Lafayette and also for descendants of Major Dupertail who attained the rank of major-general in the Continental Army.

It was he who fortified West Point and built some of the fortifications around Philadelphia. He was also in charge of the engineering work during the siege at Yorktown.

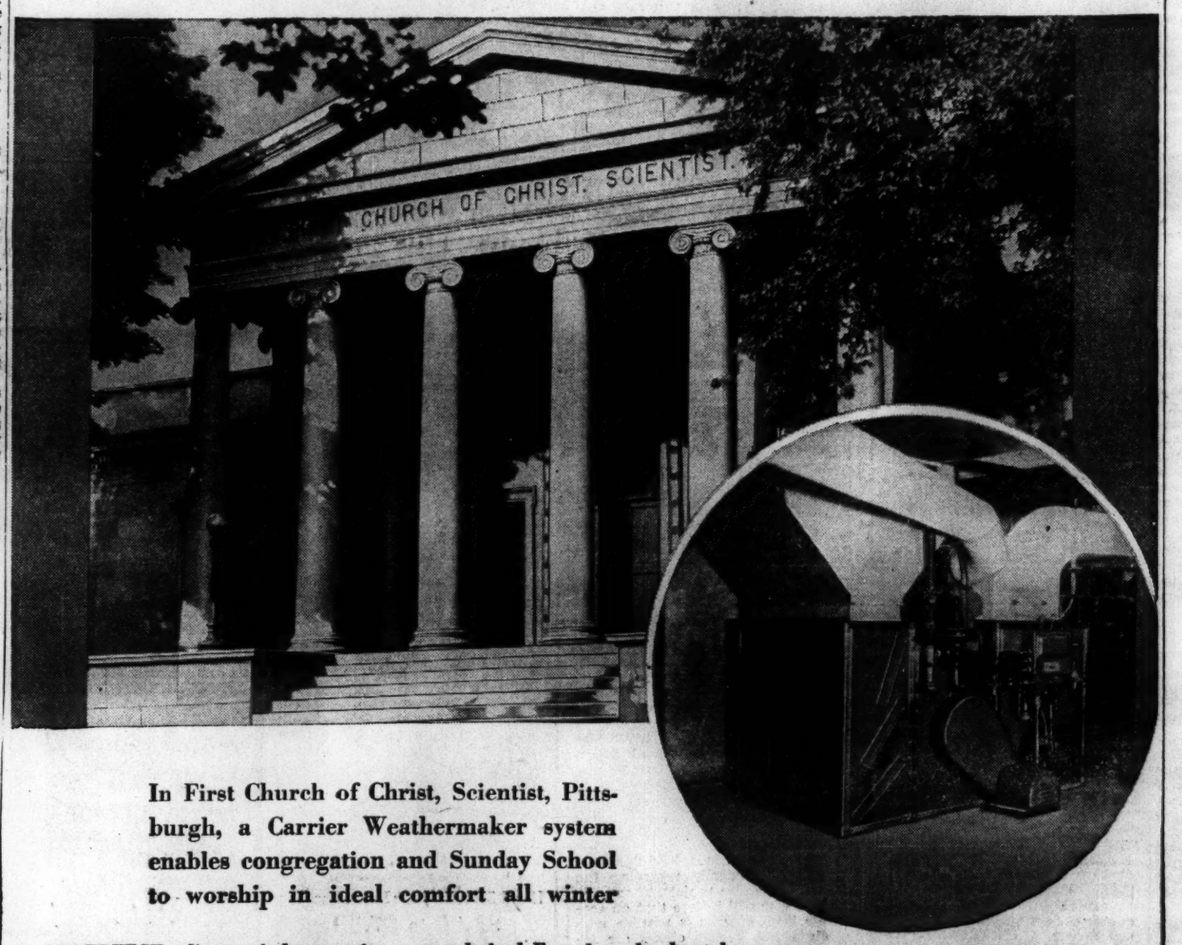
BIG GUANO CONTRACT PLACED IN CHILE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COQUIMBO, Chile—The Chilean Government has manifested its interest in what was considered to be a decaying industry by renewing an old agreement with John MacAuliffe, British subject of this port, regarding guano deposits.

The new pact calls for immediate delivery of 70,000 sacks of guano to the national agricultural organization and to Osorno cattlemen.

MANUFACTURED WEATHER
Brings This Church Modern Comfort



In First Church of Christ, Scientist, Pittsburgh, a Carrier Weathermaker system enables congregation and Sunday School to worship in ideal comfort all winter

This is one of a battery of three Weathermaker units which serve both the main auditorium and the Sunday School room, with a conditioned air capacity of 9000 cubic feet per hour.

PERFECT climate indoors; air cleansed, humidified, warmed and uniformly circulated—a close reproduction of the finest outdoor air nature ever produced.

What atmosphere could be more ideal for reverent, thoughtful—and comfortable—church worship!

This is what the congregations and Sunday School classes enjoy in one of Pittsburgh's finest churches. It is the same manufactured weather provided in the Capitol at Washington, in some of the country's largest auditoriums, and in hundreds of fine modern homes. And it is produced by a Carrier Weathermaker System.

The reason for the superlative comfort created by this modern air-conditioning system lies in the extra functions it performs. The Weathermaker serves four purposes instead of the single one of heating performed by the ordinary old-fashioned system.

How It Makes Weather

The air entering the Weathermaker passes through filters which take out dust and dirt particles. Then a blower forces it over a gas-heated interchanger to be warmed to the temperature desired. From here the cleaned, warmed air goes through a humidifying chamber, where it absorbs the proper amount of moisture to provide the degree of humidity for which the wall controll instrument has been set. Then the blower forces the conditioned air into every part of the church.

Manufactured makes the air refreshing and stimulating—and adds much to the enjoyment of the service. And the cleaned air reduces cleaning problems.

Weathermakers for Homes

The advantages mentioned here are exactly those available for homes. The use of Weathermakers in churches is only another example of the rapid acceptance for this advanced type of heating system. There is no longer any need for dry, overheated air in a new home or in a home now equipped for warm-air heating. A Carrier Weathermaker system may be installed in either.

Coupon brings full story—So if you are building a home . . . are thinking of building . . . or are a present owner of a warm-air system, fill out the coupon and mail it today for a booklet which tells a most interesting story about Manufactured Weather for your home or for your church. Carrier-Lyle Corporation, 850 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, N. J.

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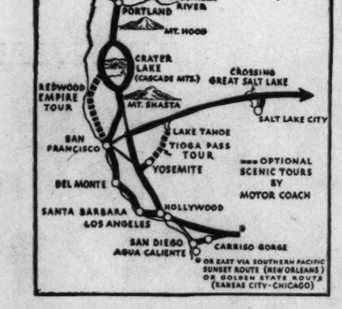

WHEN YOU go to the Pacific Coast this year don't miss one single place you want to see.

Illustrated in map above is one Southern Pacific roundtrip. You come West by any northern United States or Canadian line, then by SHASTA ROUTE down through the Pacific Northwest to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Returning via OVERLAND ROUTE you can include, among other famous places, Yosemite and Lake Tahoe.

You can reverse the order. Or come West via the SUNSET ROUTE through New Orleans or the GOLDEN STATE ROUTE, Chicago, Kansas City and Los Angeles. Send the coupon.

Low summer fares West are in effect May 15.

Southern Pacific

O. P. BARTLETT, 310 So. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, or H. H. GRAY, 331 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My Pacific Coast destination will be_____ Please send me an itinerary that will include the places I have checked: [ ] *Great Salt Lake* [ ] *Lake Tahoe* [ ] *Yosemite* [ ] *Tioga Pass Tour* [ ] *The Big Trees* [ ] *Crater Lake* [ ] *Pacific Northwest* [ ] *San Francisco* [ ] *Los Angeles* [ ] *San Diego* [ ] *Santa Barbara* [ ] *Del Monte* [ ] *El Paso* [ ] *San Antonio* [ ] *Houston* [ ] *New Orleans*

Name_____ Address_____ [4303]

OUR CLOTHING COSTS YOU LESS THIS SPRING!

Woolen prices are nearer pre-war levels today than they've been in years, and may ever be again.

Some 18 months ago we sensed that prices of woolens were due for a tumble and moved cautiously in the market though we knew others were buying.

Beginning last Christmas we held cut-price sales and by the end of February our decks were clear of high cost merchandise.

Today we are buying fabrics at the lowest prices since the war, and due to our position as manufacturing retailers of men's Quality Clothing, Preferred, those savings to us are being immediately turned into savings for you!

You'll find 'em among the Spring suits and topcoats now in our stores.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty
Broadway at Warren
Broadway at 13th St.
Herald Sq. at 35th St.
New York City
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield
Boston, Massachusetts

LAW PROGRESS IN VIENNA BRINGS CONFIDENCE RISE

Austrians Note Enactment of Constructive Legislation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA, March 25—The constructive legislation enacted during the session of the Austrian Parliament which closed today has restored the waning confidence of the majority of Austrian people in democratic government.

When Dr. Otto Ender, Chancellor, took over the leadership of the new Austrian Coalition Cabinet, composed of Christian Socialists, Pan-Germans and Agrarians, in December, 1930, he declared his policy to be that of government based on strict democratic theories and the maintenance of law and order.

Not only has he kept to this, but he has also so convinced the Social Democratic opposition of the genuineness of his motives that though his Government's majority is very small, it is far safer than former Austrian governments of many times that number.

A consequence of all this is that in the present parliamentary session much important legislation has been passed. The former Cabinet of Karl Vaugoin caused political contrasts which revealed a party bitterness hitherto unknown even in Austria.

Dr. Ender closed these breaches. To him is due the credit of having achieved a settlement with the municipality of Vienna—for the next five years at least—regarding the division of the state's financial grants as between the capital and the other provinces. This removes an issue which had aggravated relations between Government and opposition for many years.

During the present session, the budget was dealt with in a much more businesslike fashion than ever before. Some of the issues raised in the budget debates were of far-reaching importance. Thus, for example, during the debate on the army estimates, a resolution was passed unanimously calling upon the Government to take the necessary steps to obtain the sanction of the states which signed the St. Germain treaty for the introduction of general military service based on a militia system.

It will be remembered that according to St. Germain, conscription was abolished in Austria, and this state was only allowed to have an army of 35,000 men. This action is not due to any increasing militarism in Austria, but is generally considered to be the best way of settling, once and for all, the problem of the irregular armed forces, such as the Heimwehr and Schutzbund, by absorption.

A combined vote of the Social-Democrats and the Pan-Germans carried a resolution that the Austrian marriage law should be made identical with the German. A draft bill to this effect also had been prepared, but in the meantime leading Christian Socialists have declared that any such marriage reform must be accompanied by a concordat between Austria and the Vatican. Negotiations to that end are now going on in Rome and Vienna.

As a step toward economy in state expenditure by the different departments, an economy director has been appointed with far-reaching powers of action whenever considered necessary. The postponement of the election of the new President of the Republic from February to the late fall of 1931 is generally approved as giving the State more time in which to recover its equilibrium after the recent parliamentary elections. The extension of the power of the President, under the constitutional amendment of November, 1929, makes such an election all the more important.

For the coming session a large program has been outlined which includes reform of existing social insurance legislation, a general revision of customs tariffs, and a new electoral reform bill.

The situation in the various political parties is very interesting just now. The largest coalition party, the Christian Socialists, having lost heavily at the November elections as a result of their coöperation with the Heimwehr in the last government, have now shaken themselves free from Heimwehr entanglements.

But as yet they do not seem to have come forward with any clear program. A mere negative anti-socialist plea finds as little response among the bourgeoisie as does the Seipel idea of the conversion of the present parliamentary system into that of a Standestaat—a parliament of the estates, which savors too much of Fascism for the average Austrian.

The Schober bloc composed of Pan-Germans and of Agrarians continues to hold the balance between extreme Right and extreme Left with good effect.

FREE CONCERTS START JUNE 8

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 25 — The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation will again this summer provide the people of New York with free concerts by the Goldman Band, directed by Edwin Franko Goldman. There will be 70 concerts, starting June 8 and ending Aug. 16. Forty will be in Central Park and 30 on the campus of New York University.

Powers Demand League Review of Austro-German Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting of the League Council under Article 11 of the pact which provides special procedure in case of the menace of war.

Writing in Le Matin, Jules Sauerwein says France has additional ground for protest through its commercial treaty with Germany which does not admit that a customs union would constitute an exception to the most-favored-nation clause, an admission which numerous other powers have made.

British Foreign Secretary Favors Inquiry by Geneva Into Customs Union Plan

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, March 26—The important statement made in Paris yesterday by the British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, that he wishes the Austro-German customs union to be examined at the May session of the League of Nations Council is welcomed here as an able and wise diplomatic move.

It is pointed out that Mr. Henderson has done his utmost to reassure French and Czechoslovakian representatives, who were extremely apprehensive of the results of the Austro-German agreement, without, however, committing Britain against the agreement.

Now the legal experts of the chief foreign offices of Europe will have an opportunity to examine the proposed union in the light of the previous obligations of the German and Austrian Governments and in connection with the most-favored-nation clause contained in the treaties between these powers and other states. Protocol one, signed at Geneva Oct. 4, 1922, which, it is alleged, Austria would violate by entering the customs union, specifically states that the Council of the League shall decide the interpretation of the treaty. Therefore Germany and Austria can hardly feel resentment that Mr. Henderson has invoked the Council.

Mr. Henderson's intervention, it is pointed out here, has come vigorously at a strategic moment. By this latest stroke he has apparently quieted French and Czech agitation against the customs union which seemed likely to become violent, and given the whole affair time to drop into its true perspective.

He has undoubtedly increased his personal prestige greatly and removed the British Government from what might have been a tight diplomatic corner.

Italian Foreign Minister Kept From Paris Meeting by Turn in Naval Pact

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, March 26—It is now certain that the Italian Foreign Minister, Dino Grandi, is not going to Paris to attend the meetings of the Committee on European Union and that the Ambassador at Paris, Conte Gaetano Manzoni, will represent Italy at these meetings.

Signor Grandi took this decision, the Monitor correspondent understands, most unwillingly as he was anxious to join the other foreign ministers now in Paris and have with them, particularly with Arthur Henderson and Aristide Briand, an exchange of views on the international situation.

Indeed, Signor Grandi has requested Count Julius Karolyi, Hungarian Foreign Minister, now in Rome, to attend the international wheat conference to anticipate his visit to the Italian capital in order to enable Signor Grandi to go to Paris for the Pan-European meeting.

The Monitor correspondent learns from an authoritative source that the cause which led Signor Grandi to abandon his projected visit to Paris is to be found in difficulties that have arisen at London over the final drafting of the Franco-Italian naval agreement.

It appears that when Mr. Henderson and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, submitted for the approval of the French Minister the text of the naval agreement reached at Rome, the latter suggested a few modifications which were accepted by the British Government.

These modifications seem to have caused some disappointment here since it was believed that the text of the agreement which reached Rome was final. The Italians maintain that these modifications alter materially the agreement in favor of France, particularly on the question of the replacement of ships. At the same time, however, it is hoped that this last-minute difficulty will be settled by the French and Italian experts now in London and that this incident will not perturb the friendly atmosphere which has been established between France and Italy as a result of the naval agreement.

American Trade Sees Opportunity of Sharing in Austro-German Pact

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 26—Possibility that the United States may obtain full trade benefits in the new Austro - German customs union aroused keen interest among commercial circles here yesterday.

The United States, it is pointed out, possesses an unconditional most-favored nation commercial treaty with Germany. By its terms Germany is obligated to extend to the United States any and all preferential treatment which it grants to any other nation.

If this view of the situation were accepted by Germany, it would permit entry of American goods into Germany in the same unrestricted fashion accorded Austrian goods by the new customs union.

Precedent exists for such an interpretation of the German-American commercial treaty. In 1928, it is pointed out, Germany concluded an agreement with France by which it admitted certain French goods under preferential rates in return for reduction of French rates on some German products.

When the United States claimed the same treatment accorded the French products, the German Government admitted the validity of the stand and granted the preference without question. It is pointed out here that this agreement was intended to be a dual agreement between the two nations involved in the transaction, just as in this case the customs union is between Austria and Germany alone.

If, it is argued, Germany accepted the right of the United States to participate in the preferential rates negotiated with France in 1928, it should now grant the United States the preferential treatment accorded to Austria.

The only basis for refusal to grant such treatment to American goods, it is thought, would be on the ground that customs union, such as now drafted between Germany and Austria, is an entity itself and does not partake of the nature of an agreement or treaty between two nations.

The State Department declined to comment upon the question.

Austro-German Agreement Opposed by Czechoslovakia

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 26—Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, declared Tuesday night to representatives of the Government press that Czechoslovakia must oppose the Austro-German customs union project. This state has negotiated regarding regional trade treaties, but such agreements must be only between states of equal strength, Dr. Beneš said.

Czechoslovakia awaited further developments of the project, but it appeared as if Austria was already surrendering the project because of inner political difficulties, the Czech spokesman said. Today it is not so important, but when Germany's economic strength increased, Czechoslovakia's foreign policy must consider the danger of an Austro-German union.

The plan of making the Little Entente an economic unit which would have been far advanced but for the complications of agricultural issues must not be accelerated. To Czechoslovakia, future economic policy is a matter of primary importance, Dr. Beneš declared.

Czechoslovakia is divided politically and economically regarding the German-Austrian project. Those politicians who still believe that an economic little entente is possible naturally reject it, but others are inclined to accept it as the basis for a reorganization of center European economy.

The question resolves itself into whether Germany should be included in center Europe. The new project means much to Czechoslovakia, for Germany and Austria are its best customers and should they conclude a customs union without Czechoslovakia, it would lose benefits of the most-favored-nation arrangements whereby hitherto it has enjoyed equal tariff privileges with Germany and Austria.

A reliable economic authority declares under the new project there is danger of Czechoslovakia losing exports valued at more than $60,000,000.

Suspension of Negotiations Is Advocated by Britain

BERLIN, March 26 (AP)—Great Britain is understood to have instructed its representatives in Berlin and Vienna to express the hope that Germany and Austria will suspend negotiations for a customs agreement until it has been satisfactorily established that under it Austria does not violate the Treaty of St. Germain or the Geneva protocols.

The German Foreign Office yesterday afternoon, acknowledged that it had been informed Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, had instructed the British Ambassador at Berlin and the Minister at Vienna to express such a hope.

Whether Sir Horace Rumbold, British Ambassador to Germany, already has presented Mr. Henderson's request, the Foreign Office declined to divulge.

Poland Seeks Soviet Trade

WARSAW, Pol, March 26 (AP)—As Poland's concrete reply to the Austro-German accord, it was stated yesterday that a delegation of Polish business men, headed by the chairman of the Union of Finance, Mines, Industry and trade, will start soon on a mission to Russia to improve Russo-Polish commercial relations. Business circles interpret the Austro-German accord as an indication of Germany's desire to expand into southeastern Europe. With such a prospect, it is said here it behooves Poland to foster closer relations with Soviet Russia.

JOBLESS RAIL HANDS TO WORK PLANTATIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The Union of Transports and Communications has accepted an offer by President Ortiz Rubio to permit thousands of railway employees, laid off under the present reorganization program of the National Railways of Mexico, to colonize two large "haciendas" (plantations) in the southern state of Guerrero.

The "haciendas" are government property. The President promised to provide farm implements and further stipulated that if the two plantations were too small for all the employees other lands will be provided.

BRITISH BILL AIMS TO LIMIT YOUNG WORKERS' HOURS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Viscount Astor has introduced in the British House of Lords a bill which, although not to be proceeded with itself, has been instrumental in obtaining a promise from Ramsay MacDonald's Government to remedy the situation with which it deals. The bill takes up the lack of adequate protection against unduly long working hours in the cases of some 400,000 young people, between the ages of 14 and 18.

A child is protected by law in Britain from unreasonably long hours, so long as he or she is at school. Similar safeguard is extended after the age of 18. But between the ages of 14 and 18, and especially in the last two years, there is at present a gap.

The effects of this gap are most undesirable. There has grown up, for example, especially in factories, transport organizations, stores and restaurants, a brisk demand for the services of boys and girls when they leave school. These young people are employed until 18, and then dismissed in favor of younger recruits. The reason is that they can be employed for longer hours and under less strictly regulated conditions than after they have reached that limit.

Cases have been brought to light where young people are being worked from early morning until far into the night. The existing system is objectionable for another reason besides. It throws back among the unemployed many who have received no training for anything other than the particular job from which they have been discarded. This is specially undesirable at the present time when employment of any sort is difficult to get. It means that many who have done good work up to the age of 18, afterwards drift into the ranks of those who are unemployable.

Lord Astor's measure received second reading in the House of Lords, March 4, but is not to be pressed on with further. This was agreed to upon an undertaking given by Lord Marley, Undersecretary of State, on behalf of the Government, to the effect that an official bill, including provisions of similar character, will be introduced as soon as possible.

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LEAGUE PLANS CASH YARDSTICK FOR ARMAMENTS

Budgetary Limitations Are Sought—To Be Imposed on Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Machinery for determining and limiting the exact amount of money which each nation expends upon armaments has just been completed by a League of Nations committee, and is being forwarded to the governments of the world for them to conform to before next year's disarmament conference.

This new yardstick is designed to apply budgetary limitation—which controls national expenditure, instead of directly restricting guns and soldiers—but the American delegation at the Preparatory Disarmament Commission firmly maintained that it cannot be applied to the United States. However, the American Government is prepared to accept direct limitation, which in most ways is more stringent, and recognizes the budgetary method as valid for other countries.

The Preparatory Disarmament Commission itself lacked sufficient expert knowledge to design the budgetary yardstick, and the specialist commission has just completed its labors.

Elaborate tables are now complete, organized in an admirably complete and realistic memorandum of 72 pages, suggesting how governments may chart their armament spendings. Several important stipulations are made. First, actual expenditure, instead of amounts budgeted or appropriated, must be enumerated. Budgets may, however, be utilized as indications or warnings to public opinion.

Comparisons between countries are not necessarily intended under budgetary limitation, for, since monetary standards and prices differ widely, comparisons would be misleading. In order that nations will not be tempted to exaggerate their totals to compensate for fluctuations in the buying power of money, certain deviations will be permitted in the normal course of a budget. Limitation is to be figured over an averaged period of four years.

All sums which governments spend for armaments, whether they are located in central, local or communal budgets, must be included in the total. Armaments must not be purchased on credit in such a way as to dodge budgetary limitation.

Respecting publicity the committee was unable to draft a complete method detailed by categories, but it makes valuable suggestions. Among these it is noteworthy that the committee insists that subsidies or advances granted by states to armament factories, or the financial participation of states in such undertakings must be considered as armament expenditure. Even if governments believe such undertakings are unconnected with armament making, they must give complete publicity to all expenditures.

The existence of these and other borderline cases, the report concludes, proves that the success of a system of financial limitation and publicity will depend largely upon the good faith of the governments in fulfilling their obligations. The committee endeavored to indicate the shortcomings of the proposed system, as well as its advantages. If governments are disposed to apply its provisions loyally, the committee unanimously considers that, from the technical point of view, it is possible to secure its satisfactory functioning.

CHILE RAISES FEES FOR MATRICULATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTIAGO, Chile—The children of Chilean parents have had virtually free secondary school education for a long time and parents should count themselves exceedingly fortunate, according to Alberto E. Vives, Minister of Education, defending a Government decree increasing matriculation fees.

The new fees are about $10 per child per term, and Señor Vives refuses to make any abatement notwithstanding protests of parents.

Public Works Delay Soundly Deplored

NEW YORK — Controversies, red tape, political grievances and legal snarls are holding up millions of dollars' worth of public works construction, Engineering News-Record states. In some instances delays are described as proper and unavoidable, but in many others concerted effort and cooperation on the part of all concerned would soon put projects in the actual construction stage.

"The season is approaching," says the engineering publication, "when construction should be in full swing if it is to do its share in unemployment relief and business revival."

In New York State a huge grade-crossing elimination program is being retarded because railroads contend that the provisions of the Dunmore Act increase the cost of work 25 per cent and are holding off as long as possible.

"A $2,000,000 subway contract in Philadelphia has been held up two years, and further delay is threatened by political investigation.

"Chicago's hopes of starting work on its subway are dashed by delay in special assessment proceedings. The situation demands common-sense cooperation for quick remedy."

PHILADELPHIA STATION CONTRACTS AWARDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, March 25—The Pennsylvania Railroad has awarded contracts for excavation work on its proposed passenger station, according to an announcement made yesterday, calling for an expenditure of more than $1,500,000 for excavation and foundation work alone. The work will proceed at once, and it is expected that the station will be ready for use by the fall of 1933.

Foundations for the station will be carried on solid concrete piers and steel piles filled with concrete sunk in solid rock through the bed of the Schuylkill River. When completed the station will extend from Market Street to 30th Street station which will become a wing of the whole structure serving electric trains only, through trains passing under the present level of the electric lines.

Maybe These Boys Are Not 'Drinking In' All They See

Y. M. C. A. TOURISTS IN EUROPE
Photograph Taken in Front of the John Huss Memorial Statue in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

VOTE OF PEOPLE ON GASOLINE TAX ADVANCE SOUGHT

Petition Filed by A. L. A. Is Sent to Attorney-General for Ruling on Standing

Petition for a referendum on the gasoline tax provision of the state relief measure was filed yesterday with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, by the Automobile Legal Association. The bill, providing a 1 cent increase in the tax, was signed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely Tuesday and becomes effective May 1.

Secretary Cook sent the petition to Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, to determine whether it is in order. The question was raised because the act contains an emergency clause. If the referendum is allowed the vote cannot be taken before 1932. If the bill should be defeated in 1932, the tax would then be ineffective until May 1, 1933.

Erland J. Fish, Senator from Brookline, chairman of the committee on taxation, filed a bill in the Massachusetts Senate, providing that an automobile taxed under the excise law shall not be taxed as personal property even though the car is not registered before April 1. The bill on suspension of the rules passed through all its readings in the Senate and was ordered to a third reading in the House. The bill is being rushed through to make it operative before April 1.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives defeated, by a roll call vote of 113 to 98, an effort to substitute for an adverse committee report a bill by which the gas and electric companies would be relieved of having to pay part of the expense of the Public Utilities Commission. The adverse report was accepted after the substitution motion was defeated.

The Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance reported favorably on the bill asking for repeal of the laws limiting the borrowing capacity of the city of Boston within the statutory limit of indebtedness.

"Leave to withdraw" was reported by the Legislative Committee on Insurance on a petition for unemployment insurance and the incorporation of an employers' mutual unemployment insurance company.

CANADIAN BAND TO PLAY AT ST. LOUIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—The full complement of 40 men of the 48th Highlanders of Canada, military band, in charge of its director, Capt. John Slatter, will go to St. Louis, May 1, to spend 10 days there as the featured musical attraction of the Mississippi Valley Exposition. The invitation to play in the Missouri city is considered an honor by the members of the band, as the forthcoming exposition is the first of its kind to be held there.

It is hoped to build it into one of the largest exhibitions on the continent. The band will be ecompanied by a unit of pipers, and a group of singers and dancers. This is the band's first important visit to the United States since its journey to Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., several years ago.

THREE OVERSEAS TRIPS ARRANGED FOR Y.M.C.A. BOYS

Tours to European Countries and South America Planned by Council

Three overseas trips, during the coming summer, have been arranged for Y. M. C. A. boys, says an announcement of the Y. M. C. A. national council, New York. These trips are to be operated at cost to the boys for the purpose of promoting friendships between the youth of other nations and the boys from America. The summer's tours will include South America, central Europe, England, Scotland, Italy, Scandinavia, France and the Alps.

Already more than 300 boys have gone on similar "Y" trips and returned home with a genuine feeling of friendliness for youth of countries hitherto known only through school books. The tours have provided the maximum amount of educational opportunity and the finest kind of fellowship, besides giving the boys an intimate insight into the lives of other "Y" boys scattered over the world.

Frank discussions concerning the World War, Versailles Treaty and the German Reparation Act have been held, and the boys of the various nations not only have talked freely, but have eagerly offered their services as guides and interpreters.

There are local and national Y. M. C. A. organizations in 56 countries. The National Council is constantly in touch with them and able, therefore, to arrange for the contacts necessary on such trips. This will be the eighth year these pilgrimages of friendship have sailed from the United States.

Many have been the comments of the boys upon arriving in the United States. One member declared: "My trip to Europe represents the investment of my savings from my salary as a hardware salesman and I consider it a good investment. The dividends cannot be computed in dollars and cents. I am certain it will be worth many times over in the improvement of my ideals."

Another boy, talking of his tour, said: "We were really taken into the homes at Oberammergau and we observed before leaving how we could improve our own homes by following their example a little. In Nuremberg and Prague we were entertained in people's homes where we learned more about the inhabitants than the average tourist is able to learn."

And finally, one of the parents writes: "There is a great change in my boy; the trip did him much good; the leadership was fine and the companionship excellent. It was certainly equal to if not better than a year in college."

New Mooring Mast to Run on Tracks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, March 25—A new stub dirigible mooring mast which operates on a series of trucks run over a standard-gauge railroad track is being perfected at the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, the Navy Department has announced. Its chief asset will be in the reduction of ground crews and expensive landing equipment.

The rail mast, the Navy Department said, is a development of the "Crawler" type stub mast which was placed on wheels and towed by a tractor. The rail type mast is of square sections, 64 feet 6 inches to a side, and under each of its four corners is mounted a standard railroad truck. The mobile mast is operated by a crew of 60 men, where a crew of 200 or more are ordinarily required.

Adjustment of the mast will allow for docking the Los Angeles, Graf Zeppelin and even larger ships than the giant dirigible Akron, now under construction. Connections for fuel, water ballast, helium, electrical power and telephone are provided on the mobile mast while stationary, but when it becomes necessary to house or move the moored airship, these connections are thrown off and the mast moved by motor power.

CONDUCTOR BIDS FAREWELL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, March 25—Bidding the Philadelphia Orchestra farewell, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, co-conductor with Leopold Stokowski for many seasons, presented a check to the pension fund of the orchestra and was himself presented with a silver loving cup in token of regard.

Many Valuable Old Books Go to Ash Can as Annual Spring House Cleaning Begins

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Spring house cleaning this year may result in the destruction of several hundred thousand dollars worth of valuable books. The destroyers probably never will know that the "items" they burn, throw away or give to the junkmen, have value to collectors.

Hidden away in attics, in basements, in trunks, among piles of rubbish, are books, pamphlets, broadsides and manuscripts, which might bring a king's ransom in the book marts.

Many important bibliographical finds have been turned up during housecleaning. At the same time diligent housewives have destroyed hundreds of rare and valuable books, largely through ignorance of their worth.

There's Edgar Allan Poe's "Tamerlane," for instance. Poe published this himself in a small edition in Boston in 1827. Legend has it that he destroyed most of the edition, but this is not certain. A number of books may have found their way into circulation. It is understood that the last sale of a "Tamerlane" was in the neighborhood of $25,000.

One copy of this volume was picked up in a bookseller's bin some years ago for a few cents. How many were victims of spring housecleaning is a matter of conjecture.

Outside of such rarities as the Gutenberg Bible, which easily brings $150,000, or a First Folio of Shakespeare, which has been cheap at $90,000, and a rare Dickens or two, the chief collecting interest in America today is in Americana—rare books, pamphlets, maps, manuscripts dealing with the early American scenes.

Any book or pamphlet or broadside printed in America or Mexico before 1700 is valuable; anything printed in America before 1750 is likely to be valuable; after that date the value depends upon special circumstances.

BRITISH TEACHERS TO TOUR DOMINION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—A party of 12 headmistresses, representing all types of girls' schools in England and Scotland will visit university cities, including Toronto, from the Maritimes to British Columbia, to obtain first-hand information on the facilities available for British girls who may wish to take their university course in Canada.

The party, which will arrive in Canada early in May, will represent the following great British public and high schools for girls: Cheltenham Ladies' College; St. Leonards; Christ's Hospital; Edinburgh Ladies' College; Manchester High School; King Edward's High School, Birmingham; the Queen Mary High School, Liverpool; Stafford Girls' High School and Croydon High School.

DIVINITY SCHOOL CONTRACTS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 26 (AP)—Trustees of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School yesterday authorized the letting of contracts amounting to $1,100,000 for a new home. The total cost is estimated at $2,000,000.

It is better to BORROW than to let bills go

Bills past due? Taxes to be met? Things needed for the house? Almost everyone faces such emergencies when expenses exceed income.

It is better to borrow than to let bills go. A *few* have credit at banks. *Many* have credit at Household, America's foremost family finance company.

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MANY of the stories about our railroad that we print in this newspaper are founded on the letters which passengers write us.

Many come from business men who say that our trains are usually prompt, who like the courteous attention they receive, the splendid meals we serve them on our dining cars. Others are from women, who constitute forty per cent of our patronage. Often mothers entrust us with their children on long trips.

Recently an unusual letter arrived. A woman who had difficulty in securing sound sleep said that the trip which she had rather dreaded had turned out to be a surprise. Actually she enjoyed the best night's sleep which she had had in months!

We do try to run our trains smoothly! We commend the engineer who starts and stops his string of cars without the time-honored jolt and jerk. We urge our train crews to attend to their duties with a reasonable amount of consideration for those who have retired for the night.

You see, we are trying to give you a pleasant experience on our road. It isn't a form of exaggerated courtesy. It is good business. The more people who like us, the more money we will earn and the better railroad we can maintain.

Won't you try us on your next visit East or West and see if we can make *your* trip more enjoyable?

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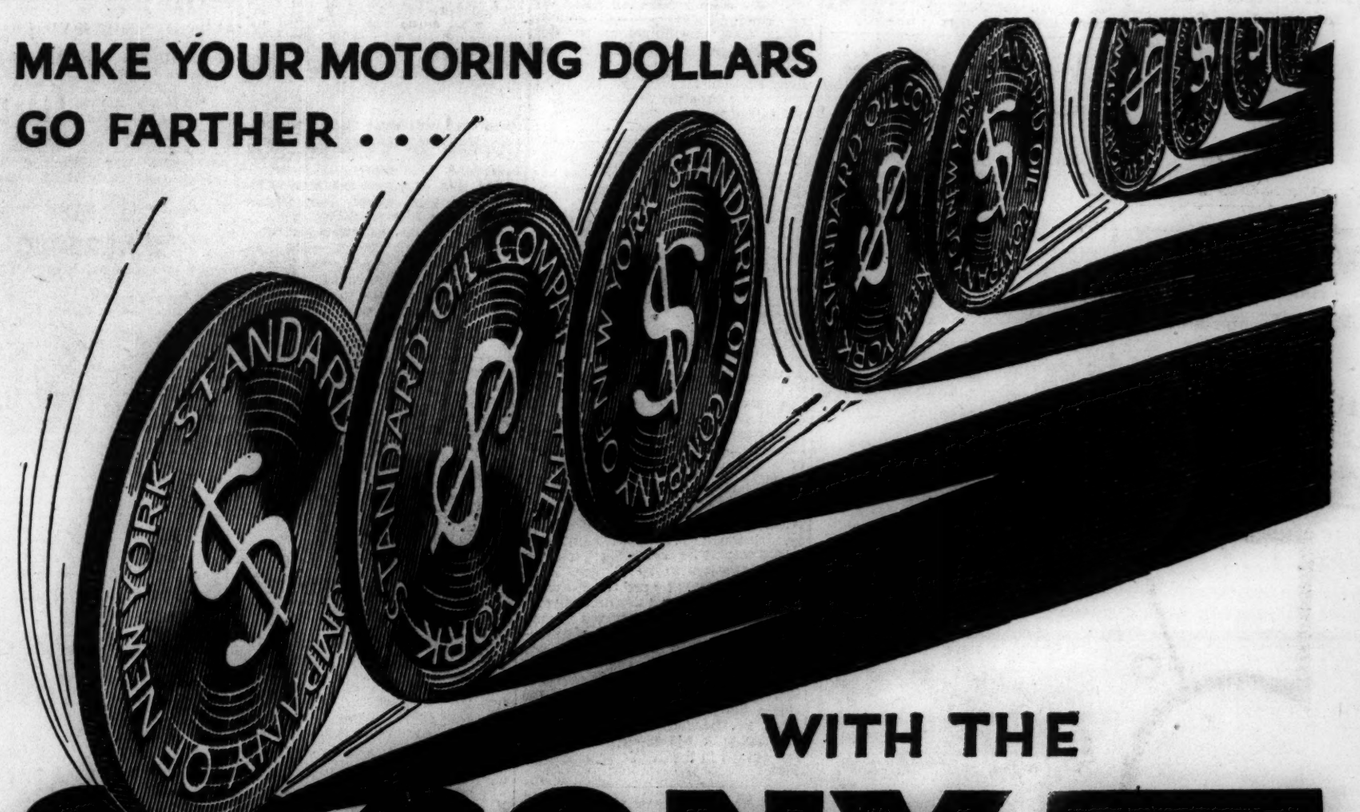

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1 SOCONY GASOLINES: BANNER, most popular in the non-premium field: Socony Special *plus* Ethyl most popular in the premium field. "Special" gives quickest starting, saves nagging on self-starter, reduces "choke gasoline" in crankcase, eliminates knocking. YOU SAVE MONEY.

2 NEW SOCONY MOTOR OIL: A COMPLETELY dewaxed 100% paraffine base oil that flows freely and maintains the proper body at *all* temperatures. Reduces wear in your engine. Gives perfect piston seal, maximum power, minimum gasoline and oil consumption. YOU SAVE MONEY.

3 SOCONY CRANKCASE SERVICE: SOCONY dealers, garages and Service Stations are supplied with a line of Socony oils and greases made to provide superior engine and chassis lubrication. When you next stop in for crankcase service, ask to have your crankcase flushed with Socony Flushing Oil. YOU SAVE MONEY.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

SAVE WITH SOCONY THIS SPRING

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

EIGHT ENTER THIRD ROUND

Banuet, Defending Champion, Remains Favorite in A. A. U. Handball Singles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 26—Eight handball players, representing various sections of the country, entered the third round of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States singles tournament Athletic Club here yesterday.

Alfred Banuet, defending champion of San Francisco, continued to remain a favorite to retain his title. He won with ease from Jack Broder of the Berkmans A. C. of Chicago with scores of 21—12, and 21—8 in the two games. Merritt Bates of Dallas, Tex., won the right to meet Banuet in the fourth round today by defeating Nathan Ginsberg of the Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. with scores of 21—16 and 21—10.

Sol Goldman of Tampa, Fla., eliminated A. F. Olson of the Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. with little difficulty and Albert Hobelman of the Baltimore Y. M. C. A., took two straight games from Edwin Hahn of New York. Other winners experienced little difficulty, all taking their respective opponents on two straight games.

In the second round of the doubles, Banuet, playing with Barney McCettigan also of San Francisco, lost their first game to Edwin Rawlings of Kansas City and Michael Cunningham of St. Louis, but took the next two to win the series and enter the third round. Earl Jacobs and S. M. Berko, playing for the Cleveland Y. M. C. A., were forced to play three games to eliminate A. F. Olson and Harold McQuaid of Minneapolis in another feature match of the doubles.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES HANDBALL SINGLES

Third Round

Alfred Banuet, San Francisco Olympic Club, defeated Jack Broder, Berkmans A. C. of Chicago, 21—12, 21—18.

Merritt Bates, Dallas A. C., defeated Nathan Ginsberg, Minneapolis, Y. M. C. A., 21—16, 21—10.

Sol Goldman, Tampa A. C., defeated A. F. Olson, Minneapolis Y. M. C. A., 21—7, 21—18.

Albert Hobelman, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., defeated Edwin Hahn, New York A. C., 21—17, 21—10.

William Serritella, Doushangs A. C. of Chicago, defeated Joseph Bathe, Cadillac A. C. of Detroit, 21—19, 21—9.

Angelo Trullo, New York A. C., defeated John Walsh, Tampa A. C., 21—8, 21—13.

Fred Lohse, San Francisco Rowing Club, defeated George Di Re, St. Paul Y. M. C. A., 21—14, 21—13.

George A. Nelson, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., defeated Michael Cunningham, St. Louis A. C., 21—7, 21—20.

DOUBLES—First Round

Joe Serenco and Hugo Krave, Cadillac A. C., Detroit, defeated George Sudheimer, St. Paul A. C., and William Maurer, Minneapolis A. C., 21—7, 21—10.

Second Round

Alfred Banuet and Dr. Barney McGettigan, San Francisco Olympic Club, defeated Edwin Rawlings, Kansas City A. C., and Michael Cunningham, St. Louis A. C., 8—21, 21—8, 21—5.

John Walsh and Sol Goldman, Tampa A. C., defeated James Casteel and L. S. Loble, Lewistown, Mont., 21—4, 21—7.

Joe Serenco and Hugo Krave, Cadillac A. C., Detroit, defeated George Quam and A. E. Bornier, Minneapolis A. C., 21—15, 21—10.

J. E. Goudreau and John Endezevick, Cleveland Y. M. C. A., defeated Orrin Mason and Allen Hill, Minneapolis A. C., 21—9, 21—10.

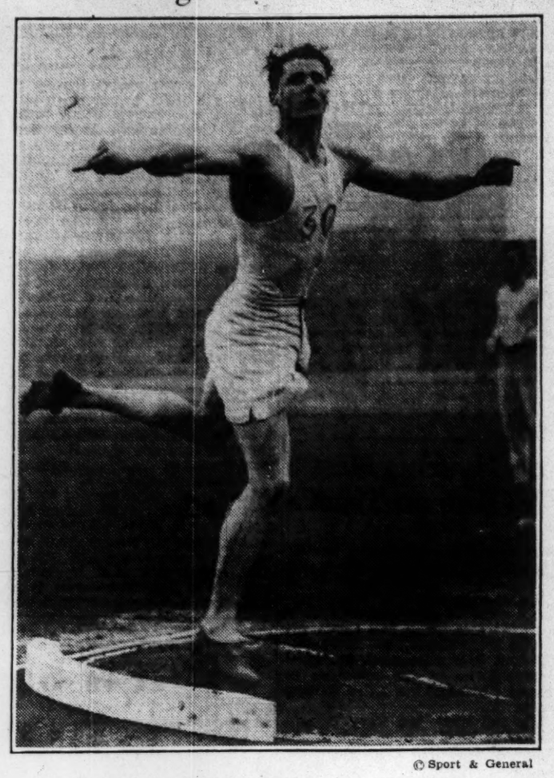
Joseph Bathe and Berman Dworman, Cadillac A. C., Detroit, defeated Albert Penning, St. Paul Y. M. C. A., and N. E. Swanson, St. Paul A. C., 21—11, 21—7.

Edward Penning and Dr. Carl Haedge, St. Paul A. C., defeated John Wiggins and H. F. Grobe, Chicago Y. M. C. A., 21—0, 21—9.

Earl Jacobs and S. M. Berko, Cleveland Y. M. C. A., defeated A. F. Olson and Harold McQuaid, Minneapolis Y. M. C. A., 12—21, 21—15, 21—12.

Angelo Trullo and C. V. Regan, New York A. C., defeated Jack Broder, Berkmans A. C. of Chicago, and William Seritella, Doushangs A. C. of Chicago, 21—15, 21—13.

Cambridge's Star Track Athlete



© Sport & General

R. M. N. TISDALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

HOCKEY NOTES

MANAGERS ART ROSS AND EDDIE POWERS of the Boston Bruins and Boston Cubs are holding open house for congratulations on the results of their respective teams to date in playoff results. One of the first to offer congratulations to Powers was Sprague Cleghorn, manager of the defeated Providence Reds.

Although many fans around Boston believe, or imply as much, that the 5-to-4 victory scored by the Bruins on Tuesday night has turned the tide heavily in favor of the Bruins, this seems a little unreasonable. It would not be surprising to see Canadiens turn the tables in this second game.

The real difference between Canadiens and Bruins seems to be manpower. The Montreal sextet often outplays the Bruins for the first and sometimes the second period, but is, in turn, outplayed in the final session.

Somehow, followers of the Bruins have come to an early conclusion that the final series will be between Rangers and Bruins. The victory over Canadiens, after coming from behind three goals, and the 5-to-1 triumph of Rangers over Maroons, however, are not enough to make so bold a prediction.

It should not be forgotten that Chicago stands a very good chance of eliminating Toronto and, if that happens, it might be well to reserve opinion for awhile.

There are rumors in and around Detroit that the Falcons may get Fred Hitchman, Boston Bruin captain and defenseman. It is likely that the only way Detroit will get Hitchman is if he personally desires to go there. Hitchman is a pretty solid part of the Boston Bruin foundation.

If Bruins and Rangers should advance to the final this year, it would be fair copy from a Boston newspaper viewpoint, but not so good from a New York angle because of the successive games Boston has gone through against Rangers with no worse than a tie. If Rangers were to defeat the locals in such a series, it would constitute one of the greatest upsets in sport.

The rumor that Cecil Hart, Canadiens manager was to resign this year has been denied by Hart. In fact, it would not be surprising to see him at the helm for some time to come. At any rate he will make his own decision on this matter.

Only Two Changes in A.B.C. Standings

LEADERS IN THE AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS STANDING

FIVE-MAN EVENT

J. William Thorsons, Chicago	2938
Parkway Recreations, Brooklyn	2936
Phil Smidts & Sons, Hammond, Ind.	2892
Coca-Colas, Defiance, O.	2889
Lembo Bros., Rochester	2869
West & Nesbit, Oneonta	2854
Pontiac Packing Company, Pontiac	2853
Briggs Mfg. Co., Detroit	2845
Fairway Fine Goods, St. Paul	2840
First National Bank, Chicago	2835

TWO-MAN EVENT

Charles Reilly-Edward Rafferty, Philadelphia	1316
Walter Kemper-Maurice Schonaker, Indianapolis	1287
D. S. Reisser-L. L. Fritcher, Detroit	1275
E. C. Ontes-A. A. Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	1260
T. Reed-B. Grueks, Hamilton	1243
F. S. Brown-F. L. Kaminski, Chicago	1243
Carl Rumm-George Leist, Detroit	1241
J. B. Lambus-B. B. Cook, Cincinnati	1236
B. H. Pearson-E. S. Hartke, Detroit	1235
P. K. Day-Harry Kuhn, Louisville	1234

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

Walter Clack, Erie	712
Charles Daw, Milwaukee	711
Robert Williamson, Chicago	703
L. C. Strouse, Chicago	694
Herbert Fairbanks, Buffalo	690
S. K. Kenny, St. Louis	689
E. W. Wetterman, Cincinnati	686
Samuel Murray, Chicago	684
Edward Reckard, Huntington, W. Va.	684
Morton Swanson, Utica	680

ALL EVENTS

Paul J. Day, Louisville	1918
Edwin W. Wetterman, Cincinnati	1899
H. C. Kaed, Chicago	1895
Herbert Fairbanks, Buffalo	1892
Louis O. Haake, Chicago	1888
J. S. Farcaro, New York	1869
Barnard Spinella, Brooklyn	1868
Albert A. Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	1867
Charles S. Daw, Milwaukee	1853
Frederick Tocco, Detroit	1853

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26—Buffalo, with an entry of 1508 local teams will again attempt to secure a total tonight, which will place among the high 10 leaders in the American bowling congress tourney in session here. Thirty Bison City fives are scheduled with lineups from Syracuse, Dunkirk, Geneva, Cleveland, Erie, Bradford and Benton Harbor. Most of the Buffalo quintets have already performed and local boosters are hoping that one of their teams will capture the national title. Buffalo has contributed more than $50,000 to the $139,000 paid in entry fees.

Traveling 1500 miles to compete, the W. W. Meyers of Denver, topped the opening squad of teams last night with a 2822 total. The score missed a place among the leaders by 13 pins. Main Bowling Academy topped the late card, rolling 2781. It was a drab schedule.

Only two changes occurred among the minor event leaders. Herbert Fairbanks gave Buffalo two leading positions in the singles and all events. The local man scored 690 on games of 255, 213 and 222 for fifth place in the solo event. He preceded his brilliant work in the individual division by registering a 575 team total and a score of 627 in the doubles, aggregating 1892.

MISS MADISON'S TEAM VS. I. W. A. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 26—Miss Helene Madison of Seattle, Wash., crawlstroke record-breaker in women's swimming races, is to bring her Washington Athletic Club teammates here for a dual meet with the Illinois Women's Athletic Club, April 7, it is announced. She will try for the world's record at 500 meters in the I. W. A. C. 60-foot pool. While the full dual meet program of events will be run off, points will not be counted, in view of the fact that the local team cannot hope to make a showing against the Washington crew. Miss Madison and her mates will be on their way to the women's indoor swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, to be held April 15, 16, 17 and 18, in the pool of the New York Women's Swimming Association.

OXFORD GOLFERS WIN, 8 TO 5

SANDWICH, England, March 26 (AP)—Oxford checked the tide of victories that has been running strongly to the ancient rival, Cambridge, in recent athletic contests by winning the annual golf tournament yesterday, 8 matches to 5, with two halved. Oxford won three of five doubles Tuesday with one halved and five of the 10 singles yesterday with another halved.

TISDALL'S FINE ALL-ROUND WORK

Cambridge Varsity Star Makes Brilliant Track and Field Record

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE TRACK MEETS

1864—Tie	4—4
1865—Cambridge	6—3
1866—Cambridge	5½—3½
1867—Cambridge	6—3
1868—Oxford	5—4
1869—Cambridge	5½—3½
1870—Oxford	7½—1½
1871—Oxford	5½—3½
1872—Cambridge	5½—3½
1873—Oxford	6—3
1874—Oxford	5—4
1875—Oxford	6—3
1876—Oxford	6—3
1877—Cambridge	5—4
1878—Cambridge	5—4
1879—Cambridge	5—4
1880—Cambridge	6—3
1881—Oxford	5—4
1882—Cambridge	5—4
1883—Cambridge	6—3
1884—Oxford	6—3
1885—Oxford	5½—3½
1886—Oxford	6—3
1887—Cambridge	6—3
1888—Cambridge	5—4
1889—Cambridge	5½—3½
1890—Cambridge	6—3
1891—Cambridge	6½—2½
1892—Cambridge	5—4
1893—Oxford	7—2
1894—Oxford	6—3
1895—Cambridge	5—4
1896—Cambridge	5—4
1897—Oxford	5—4
1898—Oxford	7—2
1899—Tie	5—5
1900—Oxford	6—4
1901—Oxford	6—4
1902—Oxford	5—4
1903—Cambridge	8—2
1904—Cambridge	8—2
1905—Oxford	6⅓—3⅔
1906—Oxford	7—3
1907—Oxford	8½—1½
1908—Cambridge	6—4
1909—Oxford	6—4
1910—Cambridge	7—3
1911—Cambridge	6—4
1912—Tie	5—5
1913—Tie	5—5
1914—Cambridge	6—4
1920—Oxford	5½—4½
1921—Tie	5—5
1922—Cambridge	9—1
1923—Oxford	7—4
1924—Tie	5½—5½
1925—Oxford	6—5
1926—Cambridge	8—3
1927—Cambridge	9—2
1928—Cambridge	8—3
1929—Cambridge	7—4
1930—Cambridge	8—3
1931—Cambridge	8—3

Cambridge 32, Oxford 25, ties 6.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—R. M. N. Tisdall, president of Cambridge University Athletic Club, can be written down in history as the greatest one-man track and field team that has ever been produced in Britain. Which makes it additionally a matter for regret that this winner of four consecutive events against Oxford in the sixty-third annual sports meeting here March 7, is going out to Rhodesia next September, and, therefore, will presumably not be available for the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

It really does not do him justice to say merely that Tisdall, of Shrewsbury School and Caius College, won four consecutive events of the eight (to three) by which Cambridge triumphed, for two of them—the shot-put and the running broad jump—were decided simultaneously, and Tisdall had his work cut out to cart his wraps across from one place to the other in time to take his turn at each. Just previously he had won the 120-yard high hurdles and immediately afterward he took the quarter-mile. After his busy half hour, he called it a day, and the rest of the meet seemed rather like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark.

One enthusiastic Cantab was heard to remark that Tisdall could have beaten Oxford single-handed. That is, of course, an exuberance; but it is theoretically certain that he would have walked away with the 220-yard low hurdles, at which he excels, if he had entered the event. However, he must have been almost satisfied with what he did do, because no man has ever previously won more than three events in the inter-varsity sports or, for that matter, gained seven first places and two seconds in the space of three consecutive years.

Tisdall's victories this year were not at the expense of mediocrity. His 15⅓s. for the high hurdles, run on very indifferent turf, is only .1s. outside the inter-varsity record, made on cinders; his 40ft. 8in. with the shot, although not prodigious, is a stout effort, all things considered (not omitting a biting east wind which seemed to blow from all directions at once); his 23ft. ½in. in the broad jump has been excelled only nine times previously and is within 6¾in. of H. M. Abraham's record; and his 51s. for the quarter-mile is just 1 3-5s. outside the previous best. The quarter-mile seemed to be the most remarkable achievement, since it followed the other three and was run on a track that was as hard as nails underneath, with a cloying surface.

It is perhaps desirable, in the concluding paragraph, to emphasize the fact that Cambridge, although led to victory by a one-team man, was in no sense a one-man team. The Cantabs were victorious because the greater enthusiasm at Cambridge (where track and field devotees outnumber those at Oxford by three to one) produced a strong team without a tail, or, rather, with only a slight tail, which, under test, proved to be an extension of backbone. In addition to winning eight events against three, they took seven second places and six thirds. So, if the meet had been decided on the American intercollegiate system (as one hears that it may be before long), Cambridge would have won by 67 points to 37, allowing five for a first, three for a second, and one for a third.

Conservatism has long demanded that the scoring should be by events, just as it demanded that competitors should wear vests with sleeves and distinguishing colors instead of numbers. This year they wore sleeveless vests, a l'Americaine, and numbers, and—as the "diehards" said, plaintively—after that, anything is possible. In the whole series of sports, dating from 1864, Cambridge has now won on 32 occasions, Oxford on 25, and the total number of events gained by the rival Blues is 316 to 286. The records for these meets follow:

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RECORDS

100-Yard Dash—9.9s.
A. E. Porritt, 1925 ..... Oxford

440-Yard Dash—49 2-5s.
D. Macmillan, 1912 ..... Cambridge

880-Yard Run—1m. 54 4-5s.
K. Cornwallis, 1904 ..... Oxford

One-Mile Run—4m. 17 4-5s.
C. C. Henderson-Hamilton, 1905 ..... Oxford

Three-Mile Run—14m. 34 4-5s.
G. M. Sproule, 1914 ..... Oxford

120-Yard Hurdles—15 2-5s.
G. C. Weightman-Smith, 1928 ..... Cambridge

220-Yard Hurdles—24 4-5s.
Lord Burghley, 1925 ..... Cambridge
G. C. Weightman-Smith, 1928 ..... Cambridge

Running High Jump—6ft. 2½in.
M. J. Brooks, 1876 ..... Oxford

Running Broad Jump—23ft. 7¼in.
H. M. Abrahams, 1923 ..... Cambridge

16-Pound Shotput—43ft. 10in.
W. W. Coe, 1902 ..... Oxford

Pole Vault—12ft.
G. P. Faust, 1928 ..... Oxford

CUBS QUALIFY TO FACE SPRINGFIELD

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

(Semifinal)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals—For	Agst
Boston	1	0	1	7	6
Providence	1	0	1	6	7

(Boston wins round, 7 to 6.)

Although the Boston Cubs were defeated by Providence, 4 to 3, at the Boston Garden last night, they advanced into the final with Springfield Indians for the Canadian-American Hockey League championship by virtue of total goals, winning the round, 7 to 6. The first game in Providence was won by the Cubs, 4 to 2.

Lloyd Klein, heavy left wing of the Cubs who joined the team in midseason after playing with Syracuse, scored the goal in 11m. 40s. of the second overtime period that advanced the team into the finals. At the end of the regulation 60 minutes Providence led 4 to 2, and the total goals were tied at 6-6. After 10 minutes of overtime play the ice was scraped and 11m. 40s. after this came the Klein goal on a fine pass from Jack Pratt.

Gaudreault was in the penalty box at the time of the winning score.

Roger Cormier scored at 19m. 26s. of the first period for the Reds. Hart made it 2 to 0 on a pass from Gaudreault early in the next session. Pratt reduced the margin with a long shot a minute later, and McCaffrey gave the Reds a 3-to-1 lead on a play by Cook at 19m. 43s. Klein scored his first goal at four minutes of the third period, assisted by Boyd and Foster, and it looked like the Cubs would win the round in the regulation time until the nineteenth minute came, when Hart snapped the puck from behind the Boston net to Gaudreault, and the overtime became necessary. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		BOSTON
Hart, Harrington, G.	Giroux, lw	Boyd, Taylor
Gaudreault, Cook, c		Burke, Runge, Connacher
Cormier, A.	Giroux, rw	lw, Klein, Harris
Carson, Desmarais, ld		rd, Pratt, Burke
McCaffrey, Desmarais, rd		ld, Foster, Mackey
Murray, g		g, Grant

Score—Providence 4, Boston 3. Goals—Cormier, Hart, McCaffrey, Gaudreault for Providence; Klein 2, Pratt for Boston. Assists—Gaudreault, Cook, Hart for Providence; Boyd, Foster, Pratt for Boston. Referees—W. J. Stewart and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m periods.

AMERICAN DEFEATS LEATHAM

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Palmer Dixon, one of the Americans entered in the British amateur rackets singles championship, defeated H. W. Leatham in the second round play yesterday. Leatham, twice champion, is considered one of the best players the game has produced.

FRANCE WINS TENNIS MATCH

Defeats United States as Borotra Beats Bell in Final

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 26—France won the international indoor lawn tennis match from the United States when Jean Borotra defeated R. Berkeley Bell as he did in the final round of the United States indoor championships last week, in the final match of the series yesterday evening at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Before the final battle, Francis X. Shields had disposed of Christian Boussus, second member of the French team, in even more decisive style than he had eliminated Borotra on the first day.

Shields really had more to accomplish against Boussus than the score, 7—5, 6—1, 6—1, indicated. While the service of Shields proved effective, Boussus was able to force deuce several times on the service of the American, which Borotra had not been able to do. Similarly, Shields found his volleys working better than against the "Bounding Basque" and this balanced matters, until the local youth hit his stride in the middle of the second set, and ran out the match in 10 minutes less than he had required against Borotra.

Strangely, service counted for little in the second match of the evening, as first one and then the other would climb into the lead over the service of his opponent. In the first set, Bell won the initial game on the service of the Frenchman, only to be overtaken and passed by Borotra to give the Frenchman the lead at 4—1. Bell won his service for the balance of the set, but so did Borotra, though he was forced to deuce four times in the seventh game. This gave the set to the Frenchman at 6—3.

Three breaks for Borotra to one for Bell gave the former the second set, also at 6—3, but the third set found the Frenchman unable to do much with the former Texan's service, and though he secured the first break, after a number of deuce points in the sixth game, to lead at 4—2, Bell came right back with a return break. Bell led at 7—6, on his second break, and was two points for set in the next, only to lose three points in a row. But he broke through again in the sixteenth game and this time won his service for the set.

When they resumed after the rest, Bell threatened to break through on the Frenchman in both early service games of the latter, while winning his own service with ease, and finally succeeded in getting the lead on a break, at 5—4. But Borotra forced the return break after Bell was leading at 40—30, and tied the score at 5-all. Then Bell got into difficulties, allowing Borotra to get to match point in the twelfth game, only to win the game after four deuces. But two games later the volleys of the Frenchman prevailed and the battle ended in favor of Borotra.

INTERNATIONAL INDOOR LAWN TENNIS MATCH

FRANCE VS. UNITED STATES

SINGLES

Francis X. Shields, United States, defeated Christian Boussus, France, 7—5, 6—1, 6—1.
Jean Borotra, France, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, United States, 6—3, 6—3, 8—10, 8—6.

O. H. A. MEMORIAL CUP FINALS

(Canadian Junior Championship)

Winnipeg 2, Ottawa 1 (round tied).

ALLAN CUP ELIMINATIONS

Hamilton 3, Ottawa 2 (Hamilton wins round 5—4).

Players Indorse Football Highly

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chicago, March 26

INTERCOLLEGIATE football, as conducted, is highly indorsed by those most vitally concerned in the game—the players themselves.

This was revealed today in answers to a questionnaire which Maj. John L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics for the conference, submitted to the players who won letters last fall, in an attempt to ascertain what, if anything, was wrong with the sport.

Commissioner Griffith wanted to know whether the players found their gridiron experience to have been more in the nature of drudgery than play; whether the season was too long or too short; whether spring practice should be abolished or shortened, and personal opinions on other questions concerned in the conduct of the sport.

The only radical revision proposed was on the question of spring training, which, the players voted, should either be abolished or shortened.

Crescent A. C. Wins A.A.U. Hockey Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 26—The team of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, composed chiefly of two brothers from Bishop College, Canada, with some assistance from Davie Small, a goalie who shows much of the style of Roy Worters, won the first United States Hockey championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday evening in Madison Square Garden, from the Sea Gulls of Atlantic City, by a score of 4 to 2.

The Blincos swung into vigorous action at the start with Russell shooting a goal from the blue line almost in the first minute. Later, Lloyd carried the puck with good stick-handling right through the Gulls defense, and scored, and Russell shot another soon afterward from a scramble in front of the goal. Fine work by Davie Small in the Crescent goal prevented several vigorous Sea Gull attacks.

The leaders were inclined to be rough in the second session, and with many trpis to the penalty box, only one goal came, when Russell Blinco, while his brother was penalized, took a pass from Pettis and skated down to shoot from close in.

The Sea Gulls came back with vigor at the start of the third session, however, and John Munroe shot two goals in rapid succession, inside of a minute and a half. Nothing more developed, however, as the Blincos took to defense tactics and ended the rally.

The Olympic rules, which prohibit forward passes, and are strict on offside, prevented several more goals, mostly for the Crescents, so that no further scores were made for the balance of the game. The summary:

CRESCENT A. C.		ATLANTIC CITY
L. Blinco, Schroeder, lw		rw, Alarie, Nicholson, Levia
R. Blinco, Callaghan, c		c, Munroe, Levia
Thompson, McTiernan, Callaghan, rw		lw, Ewing, Gorman
Gabler, L. Blinco, ld		rd, Adams
Pettis, L. Blinco, rd		ld, Boiselle, Gorman
Small, g		g, Haynes

Score—Crescent A. C. 4, Sea Gulls 2. Goals—R. Blinco 3, L. Blinco for Crescents; Monroe 2 for Sea Gulls. Assists—Pettis for Crescents; Gorman for Sea Gulls. Referees—Moylan MacDonnell and Ray Marchand. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TEXAS TEAMS FARING WELL

Have Consistent Card of Victories in A. A. U. Feminine Basketball Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex., March 26—A field goal, shot in the last 15 seconds of the game by Cosie Fite, all-American center, gave the Crescent College Comets of Eureka Springs, Ark., a game in the annual Amateur Athletic Union of the United States feminine basketball tournament yesterday. Fite's perfect shot defeated the Foley Brothers sextet of Houston, Tex., by 32 to 31.

Throughout the afternoon and evening program the Texas teams were treating the out-of-state visitors rather roughly, rolling up a consistent card of victories.

Employers Casualty Company's Golden Cyclones of Dallas, current Southern Amateur Athletic Union champions, downed the National Life Insurance Company girls of Nashville with a score of 58 to 11.

Close scores featured the consolation rounds. Wednesday's results:

Championship Round

Mingus (Tex.) High School 47; Prairie View, Kansas, 44.
Thurstons, Wichita, Kan., 42; Arkansas Aggies, Monticello, 30.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College, Durant, 52; Wolverines, Detroit, 29.
Randolph College Kittens, Cisco, Tex., 45; Biltmore Junior College, Asheville, N. C., 30.
Crescent College Comets, Eureka Springs, Ark., 32; Foley Brothers, Houston, Tex., 31.
Sun Oil Company, Dallas, Tex., 64; Palace Cleaners, Wichita, Kan., 6.
Employers Casualty Cyclones, Dallas, Tex., 58; National Life Insurance Company, Nashville, Tenn., 11.
Walkover, Fort Worth, Tex., 31; Casan (Ark.) High School, 23.

Consolation Round

Criterions, Kansas City, 42; Greenwald Girls, Hutchinson, Kan., 12.
Northeast (Okla.) Teachers, Tallequah, 27; Lasanimas (Colo.) High School, 23.
Lutheran College, Sequin, Tex., 24; Perryton (Tex.) High School, 19.
Mesquite (Tex.) High School, 29; Waco (Tex.) Four Century, 20.
Western Union, Dallas, Tex., 22; Celeste (Tex.) High School, 20.
Lucas, Fort Worth, Tex., 34; McCrory, Dallas, Tex., 13. Telephone Company, Dallas, Tex., 32; May (Tex.) High School, 11.
Cubs, Kansas City, 16; Chattanooga, 9.

WELD AND ROADCAP ELECTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia., March 26—Jack A. H. Roadcap '32, star forward on the Iowa State College basketball team for the last two years, has been elected captain of the team for 1932. Roadcap was the leading scorer of the "Big Six" Conference this year, and has been given a forward position on nearly every All-Conference team for the last two years. His election to the captaincy was unanimous. W. A. Weld '32, backstroke star, was unanimously elected captain of the swimming team. Weld was fourth in total number of points made this year, even though he was out of one meet.

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CHAMPIONS IN FINAL ROUND

Mrs. Wightman and Miss Palfrey to Meet Miss Blake and Mrs. Hubbard

By a Staff Correspondent

NEWTON, Mass., March 26—Mrs. George W. Wightman and Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, defending champions, will meet Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard of Cambridge and Margaret Blake of Lenox in the final round of the United States women's indoor doubles championship as the result of the semifinal-round matches on the Longwood Covered Courts here this morning.

In the first semifinal, Mrs. Wightman and Miss Palfrey took to the court against Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, Boston, and Mrs. G. E. Harding, Chestnut Hill. By breaking through Mrs. Bremer's and Mrs. Harding's services, the championship pair scored a 3—0 lead. The next game, Mrs. Wightman serving, went to deuce six times, Mrs. Bremer and Mrs. Harding finally winning it. Then the latter team, flushed with success, went on to score three more games to take the lead at 4—3. The champions, however, managed to run out the set with the loss of one more game, the tenth, which went to deuce, Sarah serving. Mrs. Bremer and Mrs. Harding won only the first and fifth games in the second set, both on Mrs. Bremer's service. The score of the match was 7—5, 6—2.

The other semifinal went to three sets before Mrs. Hubbard and Miss Blake, wearing green and white, defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, and Mrs. William Endicott of Boston, wearing orange and white, at 4—6, 6—3, 6—1. These two teams met last year in this same tournament in the third round, Mrs. Hubbard and Miss Blake winning in straight sets on that occasion, 7—5, 6—4. Today, Mrs. Corbiere and Mrs. Endicott took the first set by breaking through the service of Mrs. Hubbard, in the fifth and ninth games. A number of faults were called on Mrs. Endicott, which seemed to upset her game at times.

Six matches were played in women's doubles on Wednesday afternoon and evening and seven matches completed in the mixed doubles division. In the women's doubles Mrs. George W. Wightman and Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, champions for the last three years, advanced to the semifinal round, by first defeating Louise Harding and Marian Wood in the second round, 6—2, 6—2, and later Mrs. Roger Griswold and Mrs. W. P. Homans, at 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer and Mrs. G. E. Harding were held to an overtime set to defeat Marjory Sachs and Dorrance H. Chase, 7—5, 6—0. The other two semifinal round brackets were won by Mrs. Corbiere and Mrs. William Endicott and the team of Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard and Margaret Blake.

One of the mixed doubles matches on Wednesday went to an extra set, when Louise F. Packer and her partner, C. Wadsworth, of Winchester, dropped the second of a three-set match to Virginia Cross and her partner, H. Huntson, of Providence, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3. Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, and Harris M. Coggeshall of Des Moines defeated Mrs. William M. Shedden and E. B. Floyd, 6—3, 6—2, while Mrs. Wightman and Henry R. Guild scored a fairly easy victory over Mrs. Ronald Cordingly and P. R. Spencer, 6—0, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and Mrs. William M. Shedden defeated Virginia Cross and Mrs. Malcolm T. Hill, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Louise Harding and Marian Wood, 6—2, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, Boston, and Mrs. G. E. Harding, Chestnut Hill, 7—5, 6—2.

Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard, Cambridge, and Margaret Blake, Lenox, defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, and Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard and Margaret Blake defeated Louise F. Packer and Mary Cutter, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere and Mrs. William Endicott defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and Mrs. William M. Shedden, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Mrs. Roger Griswold and Mrs. W. P. Homans, 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer and Mrs. G. E. Harding defeated Marjory L. Sachs and Dorrance H. Chase, 7—5, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Henry R. Guild defeated Mrs. Ronald Cordingly and P. R. Spencer, 6—0, 6—3.

Louise Packer and C. Wadsworth defeated Virginia Cross and H. Huntson, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

Mianne Palfrey and Harris M. Coggeshall defeated Mrs. William M. Shedden and E. B. Floyd, 6—3, 6—2.

Mary Whittemore and Arthur Ingraham defeated Joanna O. Palfrey and W. C. Thompson, 6—4, 6—0.

Dorrance H. Chase and J. R. Nicholl defeated Virginia Ellis and R. Cooley, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. and C. G. Plimpton defeated Florence G. LeBoutillière and A. W. Ingalls, 6—1, 6—3.

Sarah H. Palfrey and Lawrence B. Rice defeated Helen Bidwell and L. Freeburn, 6—0, 6—1.

ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

Guelph 2, Oshawa 1.

Ward Begins Defense of Open Squash Title Scoring Victory

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—Frank Ward of the City Athletic Club, began the defense of his title in the United States open squash tennis championships at the Shelton Club yesterday afternoon, when he defeated Patrick J. Cohalan, an amateur of the New York Athletic Club championship team, 15—7, 15—10, 15—8. Ward was below his best form, but still had enough to spare to defeat the amateur, who was close to winning the class B championship.

The first round was completed, with James T. Reid, the Crescent Athletic Club coach, swamping Thomas Byrne, the assistant at the New York Athletic Club, 15—3, 15—5, 15—4, while Leif Nordlie of Ardsley Club also well known in professional lawn tennis, eliminated one of the leading amateurs, Edward R. Larigan of the Crescent Athletic Club, 15—7, 15—12, 15—11. Larigan fought a fine battle and showed great skill.

The remaining match scheduled went by default to an amateur, when Frank M. Loughman of the New York A. C. gained the third round by the default of Charles Costello, who is coach at the Block Hall Club. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Leif Nordlie, Ardsley, defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C. (amateur), 15—7, 15—12, 15—11.

James T. Reid, Crescent A. C., defeated Thomas Byrne, New York A. C., 15—3, 15—5, 15—4.

Second Round

Frank Ward, City A. C., defeated P. J. Cohalan, New York A. C. (amateur), 15—7, 15—10, 15—8.

F. M. Loughman, New York A. C. (amateur), won from Charles Costello, Block Hall, by default.

FULTON ADVANCES TO SEMIFINAL ROUND

D. B. Fulton of Chicago advanced to the semifinal round of play today in the United States court tennis championship, being held at the Tennis and Racquet Club, Boston, by defeating W. A. Coolidge of Boston in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. Another match in the quarterfinal round brings N. S. F. Freudenthal of London, the only foreign entry, against George A. Lyon of the Tennis and Racquet Club, who won by default from John W. Appel of New York yesterday. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

George A. Lyon, Tennis and Racquet Club, won from John W. Appel, New York, by default.

Quarterfinal Round

D. B. Fulton, Chicago, defeated W. A. Coolidge, Boston, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

SECOND GAMES OF SERIES TONIGHT

Boston and Canadiens meet in the second game of the National Hockey League championship playoff, which also entitles the winner to defend the Stanley Cup, at the Boston Garden tonight, and favor seems to be with the Bruins to defeat the visitors. Since Canadiens were unable to hold off the Bruins after establishing a three-goal lead Tuesday, the followers of the local team cannot see anything but victory ahead for their stalwarts.

Even allowing that Canadiens were badly shaken and stunned at losing a game which they had all appearances of having won, the contest tonight should be rated on an even basis. Anything can happen in hockey, and the first game was just another example. Few would have given much for Boston's chances early in the third period. Canadiens were expected to win at that time, but didn't, and there is no assurance that the Bruins, expected to win tonight, will do so.

Both teams have rested since Tuesday's game and are back ready for another session of hard, fast hockey. No one of the players in Tuesday's game is unable to compete tonight. Manager Ross expects his team to play as well if not better than in the first game and Manager Hart of Canadiens predicts a win for the Montreal club.

In Chicago and Montreal the final games of the so-called challenge series will be played with Rangers holding a four-goal advantage over Maroons, and Chicago holding the advantage of home ice against Toronto, their score of the first game being 2 to 2.

SCHWARTZ DEFEATS LAUFER AT 100 YARDS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 26 — A. H. Schwartz of the Illinois Athletic Club defeated Walter Laufer of the Lake Shore Athletic Club for the second time this season when he won the 100-yard [illegible] championship in the Central A[illegible] meet at the Medinah Athletic Club here, last night. Laufer, who has world's records to his credit, was beaten by a foot in 53 2-5s. in the 75-foot pool. Schwartz in winning was only two seconds from the world's mark held by Johnny Weissmuller, a former teammate.

It was regarded in swimming circles here as the greatest race of the season to date, as Laufer has hitherto reigned supreme. The victory makes Schwartz a favorite in the crawl stroke races at the United States championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States here next week. Schwartz let Laufer and two other rivals take the lead on the first lap, but he splashed to the front on the second lap and held it until the turn going into the final, where Laufer was even with him. By a good push-off Schwartz regained his advantage by inches and stretched it to more than a foot at the finish.

Merton Wilcox and Arthur Highland, freshmen at Northwestern University, competing unattached, finished close third and fourth. The Women's Senior Central title at 100 yards freestyle was claimed by Miss Marlys Lapin of the Illinois Women's A. C. in 1m. 5 3-5s. Miss Claudia Eckert of the Shawnee Country Club won the 10-foot springboard diving title.

KANSAS STATE MAKES AWARDS AND ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan., March 26—Announcement of the award of winter sports letters at Kansas State Agricultural College was made, following a meeting of the athletic council yesterday by M. F. Ahearn, director of athletics.

Eight basketball letters were awarded as follows: Capt. Alex Nigro '31, A. J. Skradski '33, E. L. Auker '32, L. H. Dalton '33, P. E. Fairbank '32, H. O. Cronkite '32, S. H. Brockway '32, G. S. Wiggins '32 and R. F. Vohs '31.

Wrestling letters went to eight members of the "Big Six" championship squad as follows: Capt. C. H. Errington '31, F. L. Tempero '32, W. L. Doyle '32, J. A. Richardson '31, P. W. Griffith '33, J. R. Warner '31, J. C. Fickel '31 and William Chapman '31.

Awards for swimming and indoor track will be made later.

Elden L. Auker '3 was chosen captain of the 1932 basketball team. He is a three sport letterman. W. L. Boyle '31 was announced as captain of the 1932 wrestling team. Doyle wrestled in the 145-pound class and was undefeated during the regular season.

TILDEN WILL MEET RICHARDS NEXT MAY

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards, once friendly musketeers in the world of tennis but now at odds with each other, finally have been brought together for a professional championship struggle against each other on the courts.

Promoter Jack Curley of New York signed the two stars yesterday to clash in a series of matches for the "world's professional championship." Months of negotiating and the lure of large purses landed the signatures on the contract, calling for a series on the basis of the best five out of nine matches, Promoter Curley said.

Tilden will receive $25,000 with percentage privileges, while Richards will receive a flat guarantee of $25,000 for the matches, Promoter Curley said.

Under tentative arrangements the first match will be staged in New York, probably at the Polo Grounds around May 25 with others in cities between Chicago and New York.

LONG GIVEN CLEVELAND STOCK

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 26 (AP)—Dr. Huey P. Long, Governor of Louisiana and its Senator-elect, disclosed yesterday that he had acquired stock in the Cleveland Club of the American League. He held a conference with the team's management and was instrumental in a decision for the Indians to continue their annual spring training here. The Governor offered to buy the stock with a $500 bill which he displayed at a dinner tendered two of the Cleveland club owners, but they gave him a share gratis. Whereupon, the Governor made the two Clevelanders—Alva Bradley and John Sherwin—colonels on his staff.

VERMONT RIFLE TEAM WINS

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 26 (AP)—The women's rifle team of the University of Vermont has added two more victories to its string, figures received yesterday showed. The team defeated Carnegie Tech, 498 to 497, and the University of Maine, 498 to 493. Edith Pritchard continued her perfect record for the season with two more "possible" scores.

W. P. DIXON IS DEFEATED

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—W. Palmer Dixon, United States challenger, lost out today in the third round of the British amateur racquets championship. Dixon was defeated by C. S. Crawley in four sets, 15—10, 15—10, 10—15, 15—17. Lord Aberdare reached the semifinal round by defeating G. S. Ineledon-Webber in three straight sets.

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE INDIVIDUAL SCORERS (1930-31 SEASON)

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Morenz,	Canadiens	28	23	51
Goodfellow,	Detroit	25	23	48
Conacher,	Toronto	31	12	43
W. Cook,	Rangers	30	12	42
Bailey,	Toronto	23	19	42
Primeau,	Toronto	9	32	41
Stewart,	Montreal	25	14	39
Boucher,	Rangers	12	27	39
Weiland,	Boston	25	13	38
F. Cook,	Rangers	18	17	35
Joliat,	Canadiens	13	22	35
Gottselig,	Chicago	20	12	32
Barry,	Boston	20	11	31
Shore,	Boston	15	16	31
Jackson,	Toronto	18	13	31
Clapper,	Boston	22	8	30
Oliver,	Boston	16	14	30
Gagne,	Ottawa	19	11	30
Touney,	Ottawa	15	15	30
Cotton,	Toronto	12	17	29
T. Cook,	Chicago	15	14	29
Siebert,	Montreal	16	12	28
Cooper,	Detroit	14	14	28
Lowrey,	Philadelphia	13	14	27
Smith,	Montreal	12	14	26
Owen,	Boston	12	13	25
Gagnon,	Canadiens	18	7	25
Lamb	Ottawa	11	14	25
Lepine,	Canadiens	17	7	24
Himes,	Americans	15	9	24
Milks,	Philadelphia	17	6	23
Burch,	Americans	14	8	22
Keeling,	Rangers	13	9	22
Kilrea,	Ottawa	14	8	22
Ward,	Montreal	14	8	22
Cox,	Ottawa	9	12	21
Clancy,	Toronto	7	14	21
Ingram,	Chicago	17	4	21
Lewis,	Detroit	15	6	21
Beattie,	Boston	10	11	21
Kilrea,	Philadelphia	8	12	20
Howe,	Philadelphia	9	11	20
Couture,	Chicago	8	11	19
Blair,	Toronto	11	6	17
Hay,	Detroit	8	10	18
Adams,	Chicago	5	13	18
Aurie,	Detroit	12	6	18
G. Mantha,	Canadiens	11	6	17
Trottier,	Montreal	9	8	17
March,	Chicago	11	6	17
Finnigan,	Ottawa	9	8	17
Sorrell,	Detroit	9	7	16
McVeigh,	Americans	5	11	16
DesJardin,	Chicago	3	12	15
Murdoch,	Rangers	7	7	14
Chapman,	Boston	7	7	14
Thompson,	Rangers	7	7	14
Patterson,	Americans	8	6	14
Leduc,	Canadiens	8	6	14
Day,	Toronto	1	13	14
Larochelle,	Canadiens	8	5	13
Carson,	Americans	6	7	13
Barton,	Philadelphia	6	7	13
Sheppard,	Americans	5	8	13
Hughes,	Americans	5	7	12
Dutton,	Americans	1	11	12
Horner,	Toronto	1	11	12
Ripley,	Chicago	8	4	12
Romnes,	Chicago	5	7	12
Jarvis,	Philadelphia	5	7	12
Wasnie,	Canadiens	9	2	11
Alex. Smith,	Ottawa	5	6	11
S. Mantha,	Canadiens	4	7	11
Gainor,	Boston	8	3	11
Jerwa,	Rangers	4	7	11
Massecar,	Americans	4	7	11
Shields,	Philadelphia	7	3	10
Dillon,	Rangers	7	3	10
Northcott,	Montreal	7	3	10
Mondou,	Canadiens	5	4	9
Emms,	Americans	5	4	9
Grosvenor,	Ottawa	5	4	9
Somers,	Chicago	3	6	9
Filmore,	Detroit	6	2	8
Wentworth,	Chicago	4	4	8
Darragh,	Phila.-Boston	3	5	8
McInenley,	Detroit	3	5	8
Johnson,	Rangers	2	6	8
Miller,	Chicago	3	4	7
Noble,	Detroit	2	5	7
Graham,	Chicago	0	7	7
Phillips,	Montreal	4	3	7
Conacher,	Montreal	4	3	7
Burke,	Canadiens	2	5	7
Rivers,	Canadiens	2	5	7
Brydge,	Americans	2	5	7
Gallagher,	Montreal	4	2	6
Gracie,	Toronto	4	2	6
Dutkowski,	Chi-Americans	2	4	6
McVicar,	Montreal	2	4	6
Art. Smith,	Ottawa	2	4	6
Arbour,	Chicago	3	3	6
Lyons,	Boston-Phila	2	4	6
Harris,	Boston	2	4	6
Galbraith,	Boston	2	3	5
Evans,	Detroit	1	4	5
Bourgeault,	Rang-Ottawa	0	5	5
Wilcox,	Montreal	2	2	4
Bostrom,	Chicago	2	2	4
Waite,	Rangers	1	3	4
Maracle,	Rangers	1	3	4
White,	Philadelphia	3	0	3
McCalmon,	Philadelphia	3	0	3
McCabe,	Detroit	2	1	3
Regan,	Rangers	2	1	3
Fredrickson,	Detroit	1	2	3
Rodden,	Rangers	0	3	3
McCaffrey,	Canadiens	2	1	3
Starr,	Ottawa	2	1	3
Ayres,	Americans	2	1	3
Simpson,	Americans	2	0	2
Lesieur,	Canadiens	2	0	2
E. Roche,	Montreal	2	0	2
Huggins,	Montreal	1	1	2
Pratt,	Boston	2	0	2
Carrigan,	Rangers	2	0	2
Hutton,	Phila.-Boston	1	1	2
Newman,	Detroit	1	1	2
McKinnon,	Philadelphia	1	1	2
Drury,	Philadelphia	2	0	2
Hitchman,	Boston	0	2	2
Creighton,	Detroit	1	0	1
Goldsworthy,	Detroit	1	0	1
Abel,	Chicago	0	1	1
Rockburn,	Detroit	0	1	1
Jenkins,	Chicago	0	1	1
Neville,	Americans	1	0	1
Haynes,	Montreal	1	0	1
Huard,	Toronto	1	0	1
D. Roche,	Montreal	0	1	1
Munro,	Montreal	0	1	1
Levinsky,	Toronto	0	1	1

SEATTLE TRIUMPHS IN SECOND GAME, 6-1

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Seattle	1	0	1	6	2	2
Vancouver	1	0	1	2	6	2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., March 26 — Seattle's Eskimos scored an overwhelming victory in the second game of the Pacific Coast Hockey League playoff to even the series with Vancouver's Lions here last night by a score of 6 to 1. It was one of the largest scores ever recorded in a playoff series contest on the coast. Remarkably spectacular goaltending by Dave Kemp and three assists by Jack Walker, veteran forward, featured the fray.

Seattle just about won it right in the first period. Walker skated in behind the Lions' defense to slip a fast pass to Bernie Anderson for the first goal. Shortly after, Walker duplicated his feat on a pass to Gordon Savage. Max Sutherland registered the third when he broke through the defense and foxed Goalie Percy Jackson. The Lion goalie made a serious mistake of passing directly out to a Seattle forward a moment later and Pete Bellefeuille scored again.

Savage and Houbregs got Seattle's other goals in the third period, while Dunn took Pettinger's pass for Vancouver's only score. The summary:

SEATTLE		VANCOUVER
Sutherland,	Dyck, lw.rw,	Osmundsen, Blythe
Walker,	Stuart, c	c, Jerwa, Pettinger
Bellefeuille,	Savage, rw..lw,	Sanderson, Dunn
Benson,	Anderson, ld..rd,	Arnott, Pettinger
Houbregs,	Stuart, rd	ld, Redpath, Carr
Kemp,	g	g, Jackson

Score—Seattle 6, Vancouver 1. Goals—Savage 2, Anderson, Sutherland, Bellefeuille, Houbregs for Seattle; Dunn for Vancouver. Assists—Walker 3 for Seattle; Pettinger for Vancouver. Referees—Vadis Lindsay and Douglas Sinclair. Time—Three 20m. periods.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

American Light & Traction Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $10,335,937 after taxes, interest, depreciation, reserve for contingencies, etc., compared with $11,465,496 in 1929. The net profit for 1930 is equal, after deduction of preferred dividends, to $3.44 a share, par $25, on 2,767,283 shares of common, compared with $15.41 a share, par $100, on 691,743 common shares, in 1929. Earnings for 1929 excluded profit on sale of properties, less federal taxes, of $3,564,869, which was credited to surplus.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON WINS CUP

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 26 (AP)—Capt. Byron Johnson, U. S. Marines, was awarded the Lindbergh Golf Cup yesterday, emblematic of the golf championship of Nicaragua. The local champion, José Benito Ramirez, was runner-up.

Chemical Industry Comes Out on Top

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26 — The chemical industry of the United States has come through the industrial depression in better condition than most American industries, according to an analysis in the current issue of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, journal of the American Chemical Society.

"Basically, conditions are wholly encouraging," declares Otto Wilson, Washington statistician, who is author of the analysis. "Chemicals have fared comparatively well in the trying times through which the whole world has been passing, and they now occupy a favorable position for taking advantage of the revival to which the business public looks forward.

"Until 1927 the balance of trade in chemicals was consistently against the United States. But in three of the last four years, exports have exceeded imports in value, and in 1930 the margin was larger than ever. In 1930 this margin was $15,861,000, and in 1929 it was $8,047,000."

LOS PAMPEROS WINS FROM MIDWICK FOUR

ALHAMBRA, Calif., March 26—Conceding its opponents seven goals by handicap, Los Pamperos, the Argentine polo team, defeated a Midwick quartet 18 to 13 here, yesterday. The star of the winning team was Juan Reynal who played No. 3. He scored seven of his team's goals. Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., one of the United States internationalists, played No. 2 for the losers while Luis Duggan, a member of the Argentine squad, was No. 3 on the Midwick four. The summary:

LOS PAMPEROS	MIDWICK
No. 1—Daniel Kearney	D. S. Fletcher
2—Juan Benitz	E. J. Boeseke Jr.
3—Capt. Juan Reynal	Luis Duggan
Back—Diego Cavanahs	R. B. Honeyman

Score—Los Pamperos 18, Midwick 13. Goals—Benitz 7, Kearney 4, Reynal 4, Cavanaha 3 for Los Pamperos; Handicap 7, Duggan 4, Boeseke 2 for Midwick. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

PRINCETON ELECTS ROSENBAUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26—At a meeting of the varsity lettermen of the Princeton University basketball team yesterday, Lloyd E. Rosenbaum '32 of Anderson, Ind., was elected captain for next season and William Z. Taylor '32 of Hewlett, L. I., was chosen manager. Rosenbaum has been a regular guard for two seasons.

Italians to Record History in America

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—Family records, letters, manuscripts, books and newspapers—in fact, any material contributing to a record of the history of the Italian race in America—is being sought by the Casa Italiana of Columbia University for the archives being built up there, according to an announcement by Prof. Guiseppe Prezzolini, director of the Casa, today.

"We invite persons possessing such documents relating to the history of Italian emigration to the United States," the announcement says, "to deliver them to the Casa Italiana either in gift or in trust or, if desired, for temporary use in accordance with the purposes outlined."

Appointment of Prof. Mario Casella of the University of Florence to the faculty of Columbia University as visiting professor of Italian during the winter session of 1931-32 also was announced. He will take the place of Prof. Dino Bigongiari, head of the Italian department of Columbia, who will be absent on sabbatical leave.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

By the Associated Press

New York (A.) 8, Philadelphia (N.) 3.
Brooklyn First Team 4, Brooklyn Second 3.
Boston (A.) 10, Louisville (A. A.) 3.
Los Angeles (P. C. L.) 9, Pittsburgh (N.) 8.
Detroit (A.) 5, Hollywood (P. C. L.) 1.
San Francisco (P. C. L.) 8, Chicago (N.) 6.
Cleveland (A) 11, New Orleans (S. A.) 4.
St. Louis (N.) 8, Cincinnati (N.) 3.
St. Louis (A.) 1, Toledo (A. A.) 0.
Washington (A.) 8, Baltimore (I. L.) 4.
New York (N.) 17, Chicago (A.) 8.
New York (N.) Second Team 24, Montreal (I. L.) 7.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The "Hopeless Case"

By WILLIAM ALPHONSO MURRILL

LETHA was down in the black book at the orphanage as a "hopeless case." Although it was not noised abroad, still it was no secret among the officials, and the girls must have had an inkling of it, for what is it that they do not find out?

Certainly the teachers at school did not have to be told, as their reports plainly showed, and even Letha herself strongly suspected it. But why should she worry? She never had amounted to anything; never would amount to anything; and there was no one who cared whether she did or not.

She would toss her fluffy head defiantly, shrug her angular shoulders, pucker her thin lips, and go off whistling some tune like "Old Dan Tucker," or "Dixie," or "Yankee Doodle." Nobody had any influence over her; no one claimed her as a friend; no one gave her a kind word.

Of course, it was mainly her own fault. If people show themselves friendly, they will have friends, no matter how old they are. But Letha kept to herself and didn't seem to know how to begin. In her loneliness, she wandered about under the trees, talking to the squirrels and whistling to the birds.

In the woods and fields she was perfectly at home and apparently happy. There was hardly a flower she did not know by sight. The birds would almost eat out of her hand. When they saw her coming, they knew she had slipped something out of the kitchen garbage for their benefit. One squirrel always made himself at home on her shoulder, chattering defiance to the more timid and accepting the titbits from her fingers with evident relish.

Letha and the Birds

She knew every book in the library that dealt with the great out-of-doors. Sitting on the moss with her back against a tree and a bird book on her lap, she would watch the branches above her for birds and then find their pictures and read about them. When their nests were being made, she listened to their songs and watched them at their building.

Thus there grew up between the lonely girl and the wild creatures of the woods a deep understanding and sympathy, which no one could explain. She simply "had a way with animals." The chickens and pigs seemed to know it, too. When the horses saw her coming, they recognized a friend. A dog might be barking savagely, but let Letha come into the yard and he would stop at once and begin to wag his tail.

One morning on her way to school she saved a little girl from being bitten by a dog, and heard the first kind words she had listened to for months. Even her teachers had something nice to say to her next day about it. The fame of her influence over animals spread abroad, as such things will, until nearly everybody in the county had heard of her.

One morning an old-fashioned carriage approached the orphanage, drawn by two bay horses. An aged Negro sat on the high seat and handled the reins. Such a sight was so unusual that many curious eyes were soon turned in that direction. An old lady got out, dressed severely in black, and inquired for the superintendent. She was taken to her office on the main floor.

"I have heard," she began, "that you have a very remarkable girl here—one who can talk to animals and make them love her."

"Yes? I'm surprised that you heard of her. It must have been about the dog."

"Well, that was the first thing; but there was much more. Now, I am in a rather queer fix. People might call me peculiar; but for years I have loved the birds and wild animals and have done everything I could to keep them about my place."

"How interesting! You mean you have a bird preserve?"

"Yes, and more. I am so fond of the music, and I love to watch them build their nests and feed their young and—"

"I understand exactly. I am a little that way myself, only I don't have the time—"

"Time is just what I do have. I would be terribly lonely if it were not for my birds. That is what I came to see about. Many of my neighbors have taken up bird study and are stealing my birds."

"Stealing them?"

"You know what I mean—just getting them away from my house by putting up nesting boxes, and feeding trays, and planting berry bushes that they like. You see, they read books and find out all the new ways."

"Yes, I see. I begin to understand."

"You see, I'm getting along in years now, and I'm wondering if birds think as much of an ugly old woman as they do of somebody young and pretty."

"Oh, you are not really old. Look at me."

"Well, I don't know. But how about this girl? What's her name?"

"Letha. I'll ask one of the girls to go and find her."

It happened that Letha was not far away and came at once. After an introduction and a few words of general conversation, the old lady came to the point of her visit.

A Strange Request

"Letha," she said, "I'm an unattractive old woman and you are young, with your life before you. I wonder if you would be willing to come and live with me and help me with my birds and wild animals. You would have nothing to do but that. I would get you all the books you wanted. You would have new dresses, and jewelry, and go traveling with me, and see the birds of other countries, and visit museums, and be my adopted daughter."

In all her life, the Superintendent had never before had such an experience. An aged nature lover seeking a young girl to win back her birds! She must have a kind heart to love the wild creatures so. And how lonely she must be! How would Letha take it?

The girl sat silent for some time before she replied. The fine dresses and jewelry attracted her not a whit. But as she looked into the eyes of the old woman, with wrinkles all about their corners, she saw there a reflection of her own loneliness, and she understood—just as she understood animals. She had never amounted to anything; no one had ever wanted her; but here was a chance to help—something she could really do—and there were the birds also to keep her company.

The woman watched her face with great anxiety and eagerness. She seemed to see there a struggle that meant much to her. Finally Letha made her decision. She got up and took the old lady by the hand and looked deep into her eyes.

"I'll go," she said quietly. "I'll get back your birds for you and be a faithful daughter. If you love the birds, you'll love me. I'll be ready in about 15 minutes."

So the strange contract was made. Letha got into the old carriage beside her new-found friend, the coachman cracked his whip, the two bays started off in a trot, and the ancient vehicle went rumbling away. The queer old woman had gone and taken the hopeless case with her.

Twenty years later, on a visit to a great museum, I met a tall, distinguished-looking woman, who had charge of the bird collection. On the shelves in her office were several books and magazine articles written by her. On the walls were sketches and paintings of birds signed with her name. Half a dozen cages filled with singing birds were hung about the room, and some of them had their doors open. While we stood talking, a bird flew to her shoulder and started to sing. Need I mention her name? She was the "hopeless case."

Filming Egyptian Scenes on Indiana's Sand Dunes

Upper Right—Harlow Jones's Camera Erected Near Camp on Sand Dunes of Indiana. Upper Left—Playing the Part of a Professor on an Expedition to the Valley of the Kings in Egypt, but Really One of the Cast, Earning One Dollar a Day for His Services on Indiana's Sand Dunes. Lower—Harlow Jones in His Back Yard With His Filming Apparatus.

Current Events

The President in Porto Rico

PRESIDENT HOOVER is popular in Porto Rico. Porto Ricans made this abundantly clear in the enthusiastic reception they gave him during his two days' visit early this week. This popularity is due to the President's own sympathetic and practical response to the island's great need and to the fact that it was he who selected Governor Roosevelt as Porto Rico's administrator. The Governor's policy has been so sympathetic and enlightened that he is said to be the most popular man on the island. After the late stormy session at Washington, the enthusiasm of his welcome gave genuine pleasure to the President.

This popularity of the United States in Porto Rico is of comparatively recent development. Up to a few years ago Porto Rico's leaders were demanding political independence, but when the island was overwhelmed by the double disaster of world economic conditions and a desolating hurricane, they realized the value of the support and aid which the United States afforded. Turning their energies to economic and social conditions, their leaders are now endeavoring with the aid and sympathy of the Administration to raise the standard of education and living among the islanders and to put agriculture on a sound basis.

Indian Women and the Gramophone

The peasant women of India are learning to listen eagerly to the sounds of the gramophone, and those who are anxious to help and instruct them are learning to use it to attract little groups of listeners.

In market place, school or village lane the sound of this new and delightful toy, dispensing sweet music freely to all, may be counted upon to draw a group of hurrying womenfolk. Then the women inspectors of the Cooperative Department working in the Punjab set to work. They explain the value of the cooperative system which they are endeavoring to introduce into the villages, including adult schools and mutual aid clubs. They deal, too, with problems of village life, such as money lending, in which women as well as men engage. In this way the inventions of science are being harnessed to social reform in some of the most backward parts of the world, and are proving real harbingers of good.

Soviet Government Encounters Difficulties

The Soviet Government in attempting to carry out its Five-Year Plan for the industrialization of the country, is finding that it must cope with serious difficulties. Some of these lie in the nature of the ideas it has attempted to put into operation, others in external circumstances.

After punishing and exiling the kulaks, or richer peasants, because by their industry they had raised their standards of living, the Soviet Government is beginning to discover that after all it is necessary to reward the industrious and penalize the slacker. At the late All Union Congress of Soviets, the Commissar of Agriculture pointed out that on the cooperative farms the industrious worker was doing more than his fair share of work, while the slacker was sharing equally with the proceeds. He proposed the introduction of piece-work (an idea taken over from capitalist countries which fixes wages according to the amount of work produced) in over 85,000 collective farms. The Soviet system is in fact slowly becoming one of state capitalism (capitalism administered by the state) rather than Communism.

Another difficulty encountered has been in the coal fields. The decline in production here is so marked that the Soviet Government is quite alarmed. This decline is due to a variety of causes, amongst them, shortage of skilled workers, unpopularity of the work and the unsatisfactory condition of transport throughout the Soviet Union.

Key to State Puzzle

This Shows How the 11 Cut-Out Parts, When Properly Fitted Together, Will Form the State of Michigan.

Something to Make

New Bowls From Old Records

An unusual use for old gramophone records can be found by turning them into bowls and basins.

After taking off the paper labels, place the records in a fairly hot oven. Do not allow them to melt altogether, however, but merely reduce them to a pliable state.

Then take a bowl or basin for mold. Place this upside down on the table, and with the fingers press the soft record onto it.

Put the new bowl aside till it has hardened, and then enamel, and add further decoration if wished.

The Adventures of Waddles

WITH SKETCH AND VERSE I NOW ATTEMPT TO PROVE DRAKEVILLE IS NOT EXEMPT
FROM SUDDEN SQUALLS— BEHOLD HOW SPACE IS FULL OF THINGS MUCH OUT OF PLACE!
THE POND SHOWS WITH HIGH WAVES AND SPRAY THIS IS NOT WATER POLO DAY.
AND NOW WE KNOW FROM ALL THE MUSS THE EQUINOCTIAL CALLED ON US.

Share Your Hobbies

High School Boy's Homemade Movie Theatre

HEAVY curtains swish back their folds to reveal a small white moving picture screen. A low ceiling, silvered, gleams down over two sections of homemade benches painted apple green, each with a tiny aisle light. A little red "exit" over the door, ventilators bringing fresh air from the outside to this basement room, and wall lights of modernistic style make this homemade movie theater quite a professional looking affair. Yet it was built by Harlow Jones, a high school senior, and his two school chums Harry Green and Philip Crane.

Filming movies is Harlow's hobby. Writing scenarios, building scenery, perfecting the projection apparatus, and the recent remodeling of his theater has turned the Jones's basement on Chicago's south side into a veritable beehive of work. Every day from 4 o'clock on, Harlow can be found writing, painting, or adding some new wrinkle to his outfit.

The remodeling was the last big achievement. It was an absolute necessity, the boys decided, because having the noise of the projection apparatus in the same room as the audience was too amateurish. Besides, the theater needed to be larger. The only solution was to excavate the earth under the porch and build an additional room adjoining the basement theater.

Excavating for Projection Room

For weeks, the boys worked digging out the earth and wheel-barrowing it down the alley. They walled the sides of the room with brick and cement, lining it with sheet rock to make it soundproof and fireproof. Small holes were cut through the wall to the theater. These were fitted out with heavy plate glass, making tiny projection windows which shut out all possible noise of the apparatus from the audience. The dozens of levers, switches, wheels and what-not of this 6x10 projection room are bewildering to the amateur visitor. Who would surmise that back of these neatly sealed walls and panels there are 32 miles of steel conduit wiring?

Now, one boy can stand in the projection room, watch out through the little window, and by managing the various switches can control the whole performance. By turning one lever, phonograph music comes through the amplifier in front of the audience. By touching another button, the wall lights are dimmed and the footlights glare at the curtains. By turning another switch the heavy curtains are rolled back to the sides, revealing the screen. Then comes the announcement of the picture, the cast of characters, and—the show is on.

Two phonograph records swing around on their discs to give continuous music for the sound films. By means of a sound-mixing panel, one record is faded into the other. Special needles, sandpaper and other contrivances have been devised to make sounds of trains coming along the track, or of airplanes whirring overhear. A telephone in the corner connects the manager with the outside world.

Filming the Pictures

Actually filming the pictures, however is more fun than just reeling them off for an audience, Harlow says. The first original production they made, which now seems to them a little amateurish, was "The Blue Diamond Mystery," filmed in the Jones home. "Out Where the West Begins," representing a western gold mining region, was taken along the shore of Lake Michigan, near home.

Their biggest undertaking is the filming of Sax Rohmer's novel "She Who Sleeps." To get the proper outdoor scenery for the Valley of the Kings in Egypt, they transported their filming apparatus, properties, and costumes to the sand dunes of Indiana. There they rented a little shack and worked for a whole week, clearing away vines and underbrush, and filming their scenes. They paid two young fellows from the neighboring village $1 a day each to fill out the cast.

The street scenes in Cairo were filmed in the backyard of the Jones home where homemade scenery was painted to represent squatty stone buildings, the bazaars of the Arabs. From a professional company they bought a news reel showing a view of Cairo from an airplane. After having been shown from the air the Egyptian city, the desert, and the pyramids, the audience will be cleverly taken into the scenes actually produced by Harlow and his colleagues in the Indiana Dunes.

"The Beacon Studios" is the name they have given their company. Every two weeks the boys visit the world's fair grounds and take pictures of rising buildings, each time from the same location, so that eventually they can show on the screen the 1933 "Century of Progress" in the making. "Chicago From New Angles" includes pictures of all of the new business buildings. Harlow also has films which he made at his father's birthplace in Canada, and travelogues filmed in Paris and other western European cities.

Home Reading

THE atmosphere of a home where there is a love for reading is generally both a restful and happy one. It is a good thing to gather together sometimes and listen to different members of the family circle reading out loud. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon this very pleasant habit, both for children and parents. Both discover something in literature together, and it is also a fine opportunity to secure good articulation and diction, and to establish a close feeling of companionship and home interest.

Many books lend themselves nicely to this purpose, books that will be enjoyed by children and adults from 6 to 60 years of age. Perhaps no more popular book could be found than Frank Stockton's "Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine." The author's keen sense of humor, interesting and unusual situations, and his understanding of human nature, make the book a delightful one for general reading aloud. In fact, it seems selfish for anyone to read this book to himself. It is just the kind of book that grows in interest when shared with someone else.

Try the following:

Baldwin—"Story of Roland." (French story of days of chivalry.)
Comstock—"Boy of a Hundred Years Ago." (Alfred the Great.)
French—"Lance of Kanana." (Heroic boy of Arabia.)
Hale—"Peterkin Papers." (Humorous.)
Hagedorn—"Boys' Life of Roosevelt."
Kipling — "Captains Courageous." (Boy's natural growth in character.)
Martineau—"Lady Green Satin and Her Maid, Rosette." (Trained mice.)
Masefield—"Martin Hyde, the Duke's Messenger." (Well-written mystery story.)
Moffett—"Careers of Danger and Daring." (Actual experiences of men whose work calls for courage.)
Paine—"Boy's Life of Mark Twain." (Authentic and amusing biography of America's great humorist.)
Peattie—"Down Wind." (Animal life.)
Seton — "Animal Heroes." (Interesting group of animal stories.)
Siebe—"Kasperle's Adventures." (Amusing story of a German marionette.)
Sandburg—"Abraham Lincoin: The Prairie Years."
Stockton—"Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine." (Humorous.)
Stockton—"Rudder Grange." (Humorous story of life in a boathouse.)
Wade—"The Boy Who Found Out." (Well-written life of Henri Fabre.)
Wade—"Wonder Workers." (Chapters on Thomas Edison, Luther Burbank and other great Americans.)
White—"Daniel Boone, Wilderness Scout."

Many familiar books, real literature, written by Charles Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, and other well-known writers, may be read with great interest, much depending of course on the home background and the home library. The list given will be found interesting to the ordinary family circle, composed of children of all ages.

The Navajo Leaf 'Post Office'

WE OFTEN read of the signs used by the gypsy tribes and the messages one group will leave in passing for those who are next to come that way. These "patterns," as they are called, will give valuable information if one can but read them—or find them. All along the roads of their travels will be scattered marks easily discovered and interpreted by gypsy eyes, and at the crossroads are left more elaborate details. These are usually made of two twigs, but sometimes even stones, grass and broken bits of glass are brought into use.

The Navajo Indians, who are scattered over a vast reservation in northern Arizona, likewise maintain a post office system of their own, entirely independent of that furnished by Uncle Sam. It must be a universal language among them because they evidently have no difficulty in interpreting the messages.

Their primitive "post office" consists of a series of mounds at convenient intervals throughout their great domain of 14,000,000 acres, and their letters are written with twigs, grass blades, leaves and stones. These are weighted down on the mound with a stone. When one dark-skinned author has a message to convey to an individual, a group, or perhaps the whole clan, he simply writes it out by using a certain number of the instruments at hand—either twigs, leaves or grass blades—grouping and arranging them in accordance with the established code.

It is thought these mound letters really offer more or less of a historic record, since these messages are left one on top of another until they crumble to dust or otherwise disintegrate.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A little note giving the name and address of the sender must also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. The lists of names published at the end of the Mail Bag are intended for girl and boy correspondents, respectively.

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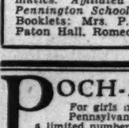

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Placed in The Christian Science Monitor in appreciation for its standards.

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Mail Bag

Glasgow, Scotland

Dear Editor:

I first made the acquaintance of The Christian Science Monitor in one of our public libraries and was at once attracted by the Mail Bag feature. The demand seems to be mainly for international correspondence, and your paper must be congratulated for promoting friendship between the world's youth. As yet, however, I have not seen Scotland mentioned in your columns, and I would like to introduce myself and my country to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

I am interested in reading, writing, sketching, and in fact anything so long as it is not materialistic. My age is 18, and I would especially like letters from Cape Cod boys.

Gavin R. Jr.

[There have been letters from Scotland, Gavin, though more would be welcome.—Ed.]

Munich, Germany

Dear Editor:

Daily experience shows that it seems easy to hold good friendship with people we don't see daily, but it is more difficult with our direct neighbors. My own experience, as well as the study of the Mail Bag, has shown me that the desire to correspond with other continents is much greater than with members of neighboring states. I would like to suggest the thought that we should also include our neighbors in our correspondence. This would be very useful for European Mail Baggers, as it would help to sustain the thought of the United States of Europe. We always think that we know our neighbor thoroughly, but forget that we are inclined to criticize him sharply; whereas far-off people we are accustomed to excuse, thinking that they cannot know our customs.

I myself have gained several good friends through the Mail Bag. Likewise I think that it is wonderful to see what lots of work is done in faithfully forwarding all the letters.

Elizabeth K.

[Elizabeth's letter expresses a valuable idea. It is delightful to make friends in far-off countries, but we should never forget that friendship as well as charity "begins at home."—Ed.]

Elmira, New York

Dear Editor:

How delighted I was to read the French high school boy's letter to the Monitor! So delighted, that I am writing my first letter to the Mail Bag to tell you so. Dozens of boys have written similar letters, but because of my fondness for French, his especially appealed to me. I am sure the young French boy from Evreux must have won many correspondents. I longed to write to him myself. And that was a wise thought of the Editor to leave the translation of the letter to those readers of the Mail Bag who are studying French.

After reading the letter, I lost no time in sending for the story of French Canadian life, "Maria Chapdelaine," by Louis Hemon and I find it delightful reading. Another story I would like to recommend is a translation in French of a Polish story, "Le Pendule Arrêtee." I hope sometime to be able to read this in the original.

I suppose to be a real Mail Bagger I should speak of my hobbies. These are first, world peace, world friendships (that is why I am so fond of languages), postage stamps (not collecting but distributing), letter-writing at home and broad, and I will only mention one more, verse! That reminds me of another book, "The Human Side of Trees." I have a beautiful collection of pictures of trees, those of our own country and those I have met in the tropics.

This seems like a long list of hobbies, but as you may have guessed I have been a long time acquiring them, for I am in the "over seventy" class and finding life more beautiful every day, and if I had written to the French student I would have had to sign myself. "Ancienne."

[The Editor is sure that you will all enjoy "Ancienne's" delightful letter.]

Port Elizabeth, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I have at last taken up my pen to write to you!

The city in which I live, being a great commercial and industrial center, is well known as the "Liverpool of South Africa." A breakwater is at present still under construction which, when completed, will make Port Elizabeth more important in the future.

Every week I go to the library to read the many interesting letters of boys and girls living in all parts of the world, which appear in The Christian Science Monitor.

I would be very glad to correspond with girls living in Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, between the ages of 18 and 21, and I would also love writing to anyone living in the little Bavarian village of Oberammergau.

Love to all the Mail Baggers, big and small. Esther H.

Addison, Maine

Dear Editor:

I want to tell you how grateful I am for the Mail Bag, and the work it is doing in making many international friendships. It never fails to interest me, as it contains such a variety of news from young people in all parts of the world. The Monitor has also helped me a great deal in my school work. I especially enjoy the column entitled, "I Record Only the Sunny Hours." My main hobby is stamp collecting, and I would very much like to exchange duplicates with someone.

I am 18 years old and am very fond of outdoor sports. I should like to hear from boys in the United States, Canada, South America, but of course letters from any other port would be appreciated, and I promise to reply promptly to them.

Best wishes to the Editor and all the Mail Baggers. Stanley C. W.

Kent, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

How refreshing it is to pick up the Monitor and find good clean news on every page!

Kent is a small town with the beautiful Berkshire Hills on either side. The famous Kent School for Boys is located in this town, opposite our Kent High and Center School on the bank of the Housatonic River. Many well-known artists, poets, and sculptors have their residences here. Rex Brasher, the famous painter of birds, lives here the year round. I am a senior in the Kent High School and should love to hear from girls anywhere, who would care to write to me. The more the merrier. I should like especially to hear from girls living in New Haven, Connecticut.

With lots of love to the Editor and the Mail Bag readers. Esther A. G.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Thelma F. (12), Brisbane, Australia—Interested in music, curio and stamp collecting.
Charline B. (14), Rural Retreat, Va.—Especially from Italy and the United States.
Hayet E. (16), Lometa, Tex.—Interested in horseback riding, tennis and stamp collecting.
Irene W. (17), Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, Calif.—Correspond in English, Spanish or French.
Gerda J. (18), Hamburg, Germany.
Hilda H. (18), State College, Pa.
Bonnie K. (18), Rural Retreat, Va.—Especially from England. Interested in music.
Esther P. (senior in high school), Des Moines, Iowa—Studying French. Interested in all outdoor sports.

For Boys

Chester P. (17), Chicago, Ill.
James C. (18), Rural Retreat, Va.—Especially from football players. Also interested in radio and aviation.
Johannes S. (19), Cottbus, Germany—Correspond in German, English or French.
Jack W. (19), London, England.
Arthur C. (19), Isleworth, Middlesex, England.

Over 20

Lorraine, O. (Mrs), Gardena, Calif.—Especially from South America. Interested in music and outdoor sports.
Ethel B., Detroit, Mich.
Jennie J., Sherman, Texas.
Patricia L., Boston, Mass.
Blanche B., Akron, Ohio.
J. Arthur T., Chicago—Exchange views of branch churches.
Gerhard F., Berlin, Germany—Correspond in English, Spanish of German.

Will the following please send in their full names and street addresses as there are letters waiting for them:

Shirley Johnson, Santa Monica, Calif.
Bernice V., Fort Smith, Arkansas.
Eleanor Buchanan, Los Angeles, Calif.
Robert K., Glendale, Calif.
Happy Jack (bird), Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Atmosphere of Place

MANY of us have some retreat of fancy to which our thoughts fly swiftly back whenever they are free from the pressure of the present, a place enisled in quietness, shut away from change, where all that can happen has happened long ago and where the clamor of the world never comes, a small fraction of the world over which we seem to retain control. Elsewhere the inexorable tides of cause and effect sweep roaring on their way, but these few places of our choosing rise above that sea. These are our own.

There is always something a little mysterious, because unconscious, in our choice of them. One selects this scene or that for a long remembering, not because of any obvious beauty such as could be made clear to another observer, but because it answers to some obscure need of which, perhaps, one had not been aware. The places that we fix forever in memory and return to a thousand times a year are seldom remarkable for any kind of picturesqueness, although the images we retain of them are like pictures in their changelessness. And the reasons that we give ourselves for selecting and retaining them—reasons that must be for the most part fanciful and wide of the mark—are often sufficiently odd.

Thus I remember that I used, many years ago, to rise very early on April and May mornings and travel out from St. Louis by trolley car to the village of Clayton. (For it was a village then, at any rate, and I shall never allow myself to go back there to see how it has since grown.) I made this rather laborious little journey in order to take breakfast in a crude little wayside house, half inn and half restaurant, which I had somehow discovered in my prowlings about the environs of the city. The breakfasts I had there were not in themselves good enough to warrant the effort; the trip was tedious, and I was obliged to be back in St. Louis on the stroke of nine. Why, then, did I go? The answer I made to myself was that the sunshine of early morning streaming through a great open window at the farther end of the breakfast room and lying like a band of gold upon the rough planks of the wall and along the bare floor was a beautiful thing to look at.

And no doubt that band of sunshine was a lovely sight, by itself alone. I can see it clearly now, when I close my eyes, cutting down through the cool deep shadows in a sharp diagonal with little motes of dim gold swimming in it, and with such an atmosphere of serenity pervading the whole room as I have seen elsewhere only in the interiors of Vermeer. Yet I do not really believe that the sunshaft alone drew me out to Clayton on those many charmed spring mornings, for if that had been my sole object I might have seen much the same thing in almost any alley or street of the city. There must have been something more, too elusive to catch firm hold of attention or to shape for itself a name. It was an inward beauty that I saw there. Something in the genius loci of that room and that village called to me—and it calls to me still.

I find as the years pass that not only does this thing of beauty never leave me nor forsake me, as John Keats promises, but that it grows lovelier and accumulates significances. That broad beam of golden light falling through the window of the old roadhouse has long since become a symbol for me of the American past, of that American antiquity which is like no other in the world. It represents for me the somnolence of the old South and the serenity of that American culture, built up on the edge of the wilderness, that Mr. Hergesheimer has superbly delineated in Quiet Cities.

Besides the difficulty of deciding why we choose, out of the billions, one scene such as this for endless recollection, there is the further problem, how we stamp it so indelibly upon the memory. By some rapt intensity of concentration, I suppose, that pierces beyond the superficial show of things to their essential nature. It must be so that the great painters have looked at the world in their moments of clairvoyance, and thus that the poet sees in his times of inspired imagination. Again and again we see Wordsworth, for example, singling out an object of attention, it matters not how trivial, and pouring all his powers of concentration into the long exhaustive stare that fastens it forever in his thought. So he looked at the leech-gatherer, at the Cumberland beggar, and at the dancing daffodils:

I gazed and gazed, but little thought
What wealth to me the show had brought.

In something like that way I must have looked at a good many places besides the little inn at Clayton in Missouri, for the images of them are as clear before me now as though they were present before my eyes. There is Bibury, a little town of stone in the Cotswolds, with its bridge and mill and church and gentleman's house, its glancing river full of great trout, its curving line of cottages with golden lichen on the roofs. My thought darts back across the sea to Emerson's and Thoreau's Concord, and especially to the inn by the green there in which I have spent so many good days and nights. Over half the continent it flies to little Florissant beside the Mississippi, one of the many towns scattered along the great valley by the people of Evangeline. Then home it comes to Middle Haddam on the Connecticut River, and away again to small white Fiesole looking down from her sun-baked hill upon Florence, her more famous daughter. Not far away as fancy counts the miles the river Sorgue comes rushing forth full-grown from a mountain's side, and to that closed valley, Petrarch's Vaucluse, my thoughts go back a thousand times a year. Only once have I seen it, and then on a very brief visit, but something in the look of the headlong river, the stern cliff, and the leafy banks where a never-ceasing wind careered through the ilex trees, told me that this place might have been my home. To me, a grown man, it spoke as it did to the boy Petrarch when he first went there with his father, and felt that nothing in this world could give him greater happiness than to spend all his days in that quiet place.

Most frequently, of late, when I close my eyes to the world about and set the fancy free to wander, there comes the image of a little town with one straggling street, an avenue of limes leading to a gray and crumbling church, thatched roofs, half-timbered houses, and a deep dell below a steep bank where tall trees grow, a perfect place for nightingales. This description may suggest the picturesque, but it was not for any such charm that I chose Much Haddam, in Hertfordshire, as a place of almost daily and nightly pilgrimage. Whether the town would be beautiful in other eyes than mine I do not know, or greatly care. Its silence sings to me. It is a town that I have discovered in the country of my own thought, and so it is forever safe, forever my own. Through the years it waits for me, and whenever I go there along the quiet shadowed paths of recollection I see its towers and roofs and chimneys shining in a peaceful light of afternoon that does not change. Rome belongs to all the world; London, though only a very few have ever known it intimately, is parceled abroad among many millions; and even Concord is now a famous town; Much Haddam is my own.

Years ago I found in the Literary Supplement of The London Times a letter from a man who claimed a residence in Much Haddam. His name I did not know, but I could infer from his letter that he was a writing man. How many times I have thought of that man, wondering whether he is worthy of his good fortune, and whether he even knows how fortunate he is to dwell there. Ah, to write under one of those roofs of golden thatch!

Late at night, when all things nearer in time and space have lost their hold upon me, I start out once more on the familiar walk across the fields to Much Haddam. Up Bishop Stortford's stony hill I climb, and then wander across the long level fields where the cowslips crowd in May, until the wide plateau suddenly sinks and there are only the tops of a few tall trees before me and one arrowy spire going up from among them. As on the first afternoon that I encountered that strange sight, I always come upon it now with surprise and an uplifted heart. Words will not convey the vague deep meanings that have clustered about the image of that spire, but it assures me that Much Haddam is still there, that ancient home of peace, that image of permanence and stability in the simple things I love. And when I have come within sight of the distant golden roofs and seen those dreaming trees and chimneys, I fall asleep.

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year.....$9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition) (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Children in Literature

I well remember my disappointment, as a child, at being able to find so little about children in the old-fashioned novels on our bookshelves. Trollope was particularly trying, because there were illustrations which seemed to promise what I wanted, and which were wholly illusive in their character. Posy and her grandfather playing cat's-cradle, Edith Grantly sitting on old Mr. Harding's knee, poor little Louey Trevelyan furtively watching his unhappy parents,—I used to read all around these pictures in the hope of learning more about the children so portrayed. But they never said or did anything to awaken my interest, or played any but purely passive parts in the long histories of their grown-up relatives.

I had so few books of my own that I was compelled to forage for entertainment wherever I could find it, dipping experimentally into the most unpromising sources, and retiring discomfited from the search. . . . Little Rawdon Crawley and that small, insufferable George Osborne, were chance acquaintances, introduced through the medium of the illustrations; but my real friends were the Tullivers and David Copperfield, before he went to that stupid school of Dr. Strong's at Canterbury, and lost all semblance of his old childish self. It was not possible to grow deeply attached to Oliver Twist. He was a lifeless sort of boy, despite the author's assurances to the contrary; and, though the most wonderful things were always happening to him, it never seemed to me that he lived up to his interesting surroundings. He would have done very well for a quiet life. . . . "Aladdin," says Mr. Froude, "remained a poor creature, for all his genii." As for Nell, I doubt if it would ever occur to a small innocent reader to think of her as a child at all. I was far from critical in those early days, and much disposed to agree with Lamb's amiable friend that all books must necessarily be good books. Nell was, in my eyes, a miracle of courage and capacity, a creature to be believed in implicitly, to be revered and pitied; but she was not a little girl. I was a little girl myself, and I knew the difference.

It was Dickens who first gave children their prestige in fiction.—AGNES REPPLIER, in "In the Dozy Hours and Other Papers."

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Women Conversing. From a Terra Cotta Group in the British Museum

The Victorian Pincushion

Perhaps the pincushion will make as good a beginning as anything, that peerless object of the period, dated beyond dispute or discussion or suspicion, for which I have dived so sedulously and so fruitlessly into drawers full of Victorian relics, seeking it like a pearl in depths long undisturbed by any questing hand. But though I cannot find it, the search was richly rewarded in other respects, for it brought to light treasures long forgotten, but instantly and intimately familiar when seen again: there was a dog-eared book of manuscript music, containing among other ditties the famous tear-compelling song "Willy, we have missed you," there was a pair of goblets incredible even when actually beheld and handled, chalice-shaped, of cloudy pink glass outlined in gilt: there was a globular glass paper-weight, in which were embedded, like a layer of flies in amber, small gaudy objects, vastly magnified and resembling sections of jam-roll and sea-anemones: and there were oval cards with pictures of flowers on them, which once certainly belonged to the apparatus of the round game called "Floral Lotto" so justly popular in the seventies.

But the pearl of great price, the pincushion, did not discover itself to my divings, and its disappearance is a matter of deep regret to me, for it must have been very rare and marvellous even when it was quite new, and if it was in my possession today I would confidently challenge the world to produce a similar specimen. But when I force myself to think dispassionately of it, I realize that it would be now sixty-six years old, so that even if I could put my hand on all of it that is mortal, I should but find there shreds of disintegrated red velvet and scattered beads, of which the thread had long perished. Yet since it was (though not new when I first saw it) one of the earliest objects to which I gave my unstinted admiration, I can describe the sumptuous manner of it with a very minute fidelity, for it is one of those memories of early childhood, photographed on my mind in colours as bright as itself.

Picture then (with an effort) a domed and elliptical oblong, the sides of which below the dome were perpendicular. Its scale, shape and size were those of a blanc mange for not less than eight people: such was the pincushion. It was covered, dome and sides alike, with rich crimson velvet, and round the lower edge of the dome ran a floral pattern, worked in white glass beads, slightly opalescent. Down the perpendicular sides it was draped with many tassels of these, swinging free, and on the top of the dome was worked a Royal Crown, also of beads. So majestic and unusual an object, though strictly in the finest taste of the period, must have been made to order, or at the very least, the Royal Crown must have been added to it, in order that the pincushion should worthily fill the very special part for which it was cast in the year 1864.—E. F. BENSON, in "As We Were."

TWO little ladies of long ago. With their charming heads close together, they are talking busily; and, except for the fashion of their dress, are not different either in their love of a friendly talk or in their feminine interests from women of today. The subject under discussion must be one of some importance (at any rate, in their estimation), for they seem most confidential and absorbed. Pretty, graceful, tiny figures in their flowing draperies; leaning together upon the couch, each with eyes bent upon the face of the other, delightfully natural in pose. Is it perhaps a mother and daughter? The one with a veil over her head looks older, and has an almost indulgent smile on her lips; while there is a certain eagerness in the pose of her companion, something young and impulsive in the turn of the slim figure, in the way the face is uplifted; and the loosely knotted hair is arranged in a youthful mode. It is a provocative little group, this of the two "Women Conversing"; and very much alive in the modeling of the figures, the vivacity and movement in their attitudes, the warm tone of the terra cotta adding to this impression.

Not perhaps of the best period of terra cotta figurines, which came from Tanagra and Eretria in the fourth century B. C., this intimate group is probably from Asia Minor of the Hellenistic period. Traces of a pleasing clear blue show on the draperies of the couch, but such other coloring as adorned it has long since faded away. There is a daintiness, a lightness in the modeling of such a group which, lacking the austere dignity of the larger sculpture, gives point to their entirely different attraction.

The terra cottas have a charm of their own. They come to us from a past civilization; one imbued with an art expressed in purity of line, in perfection of detail, in simplicity, and in dignity. They give us something nearer to nature, depending not for its beauty on size, nor on any special medium; something which the Greeks brought into all they wrought or influenced, architecture and sculpture alike. The form and drapery are never conventionalized, but faithfully and surely follow the natural outline without exaggeration, without distortion as the candid expression of beautiful things. And these terra cottas have a vitality and a delicacy which make them as interesting, and it might almost be said as up-to-date, now as when they were first modeled. True art, beautiful art, and—if it be not a contradiction of terms—natural art, is never out of date; it never grows old.

Sea-Limits

Consider the sea's listless chime:
Time's self it is, made audible,—
The murmur of the earth's own shell.
Secret continuance sublime
Is the sea's end: our sight may pass
No furlong further. Since time was,
This sound hath told the lapse of time. . . .

Listen alone beside the sea,
Listen alone among the woods;
Those voices of twin solitudes
Shall have one sound alike to thee:
Hark where the murmurs of thronged men
Surge and sink back and surge again,—
Still the one voice of wave and tree.

—DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI, Poems.

Frau Bach Was Greedy for Fugues

As I have told already, we had only been living at Cöthen a little over a year after our marriage when Sebastian found that his Prince's interest had so turned away from music that he felt it no longer possible to remain in his post of Capellmeister. The Court of Cöthen did not really offer him the scope he needed, for there he was dissevered from connection with church music. All his work was chamber music, and it was at Cöthen he invented and caused to be made an instrument to supply a particular need he felt lacking in his strings—an instrument that he christened the "viol de pomposa," which had five strings and was something between a violin and a violoncello; he wrote a Suite for it. He played both violin and viola himself, having been taught in the first case by his father, Ambrosius Bach, whom I had never known, but whose portrait, painted in oil colours, always hung in a place of honour in our living-room. For many years Sebastian was violinist in the Duke's band at Weimar, but when he was playing in domestic string quartets for his own private pleasure, he preferred to play the viola, as there, he would say, he felt himself at the center and middle of the harmonies, and could enjoy and appreciate more fully what went on at each side of him, as it were.

At Cöthen he wrote, as was to be expected in his position, much music for strings, and there he also wrote and put together a collection of pieces which all the serious musicians who knew them valued highly—a collection of twenty-four preludes and fugues for the clavichord, which he called "The Well-Tempered Clavier," and said that he had written for "the edification and use of young musicians who are eager to learn, and for the recreation of those who are already facile in this study." It was indeed needful to be "facile" in order to play them as a recreation, for most of them are of considerable difficulty in performance and demand arduous practice and the whole attention of a thoughtful mind. But many of Sebastian's more advanced pupils have told me how they discovered an ever-increasing joy and satisfaction in these preludes and fugues the oftener and more faithfully they studied them. And I, who found most of them quite beyond my capacity, at least had extraordinary pleasure in listening when Sebastian played them. The swift rush of clavid notes under his fingers—he was fond of a fast tempo—in some of the preludes, the marvelous mingling of the different voices in the fugues, each voice so individually clear and yet all so woven together into an indissoluble whole—ah, there never was anyone who could so make plain the meaning of contrapuntal music as Sebastian himself! I often coaxed him to play for my benefit when he had a few spare minutes, a prelude and a fugue or, maybe, a couple of them. "Thou wilt turn me into a Bad-Tempered Musician if thou wilt have so much of the Well-Tempered Clavier," he said to me teasingly one day with his left arm round my waist as I stood by him at the clavichord, while he started a fugue with his right hand, and when the second voice came in he would not release me, but played it right through, holding me within the circle of his arm. "There," he cried, smiling, as he wound up on the last chord, "serves thee right for being so greedy for fugues."

What a piece of kind fortune to be the wife of Johann Sebastian Bach when one was greedy for fugues. But I must confess it was not for all fugues I was eager, for some seem to me very dry things, having small relation to music. Not so Sebastian's—he could make a fugue gay and fresh and sparkling, like running water, or sad or tender or solemn, like the E flat minor prelude and fugue.—ESTHER MEYNELL, in "The Little Chronicle of Magdalena Bach."

Kwan-ok-san

For a long time I had wanted to climb Kwan-ok-san. From the hills behind my house, ever since my first coming to Korea, I had looked across to it almost daily. It lay to the east across the river, a long serrated ridge rising to a fantastic central summit for all the world like a cock's comb. It bounded the view to that direction, a superb background to a wide sweep of ragged ranges. In shape it might have been some horny backed monster of the primal swamps; in colour it glowed to the western sky a deep amber crested with violet. But this might be said of a thousand Korean mountains. Yet there was something peculiar in Kwan-ok-san. It came to me of a sudden one day that its peculiarity lay not in its strangeness, but in its exact truth to type. Other hills had a quietude, a wildness, a suavity or a vigour, particular to themselves alone; but Kwan-ok-san had that universal quality which arrests one occasionally in the poise of a tree, in the curve of a river, in a stormy sky, in a serene sunset, when one feels that if all other trees and rivers, all other storms and sunsets, were forgotten, it would be sufficient to remember these. And it is so with me still. Kwan-ok-san remains in my mind as the perfection, the ideal. To conjure up the vision of this single mountain is to conjure up the whole of Korea.

Perhaps the essential appeal of the Korean mountains is that they cry to you to climb them. There is a strenuous challenge in them that will not let you rest. They are no mere pictorial settings for the valleys. They are pinnacles of outlook, and you are not satisfied till you have scaled each one to the topmost peak. . . . The Koreans themselves are victims to this spell. Lazy and lethargic, slow-stepping and with eyes brimmed with sleep, even they cannot resist the call of their mountains. The older men will picnic on the summits, . . . the younger men will leap among the rocks like goats. . . . And Kwan-ok-san called like other mountains to which I had already yielded; but more imperatively. It was good to know that the day for climbing it had come at last.—H. B. DRAKE, in "Korea of the Japanese."

They Glorified God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT the words and works of Christ Jesus were unfailingly true to God, his divine Principle, is amply attested in the Scriptures. One fact among those recorded in witness of this is that the people who followed him and besought him to heal them frequently glorified God when they became aware of the healing results. They gave to God, divine Principle, the glory. When Jesus cleansed ten lepers, one returned to the Nazarene, and by glorifying God implied his recognition of the fact that it was the beneficent divine power which had wrought the change in him. The Nazarene's rebuke concerning the other nine, whom he had healed but who had expressed no witnessing gratitude, was not because they had failed to render thanks to him for his healing ministry, but because they had failed to acknowledge God as the supreme Principle underlying the healing work.

Ingratitude and the unawareness and materiality of the pharisaical type of thought held many back from discerning the spiritual power which it was the Way-shower's mission to lift up before the people, so drawing them away from their mortal, material superstitions to divine realities. However, many of those who followed him caught something of the true significance of the great Master's works. They realized that no human power could have achieved them, and that an understanding of God alone made them possible.

Luke, who before his conversion had been a physician, saw that spiritual understanding, not material theories and practices, is the true healing agent. He records how the man who had been palsied was instantly cured, and was able to take up his couch and depart to his home glorifying God. Again, Luke narrates how, when the Master met the widow whose only son was being borne through the streets of Nain to his burial, Jesus spoke to the mother with tenderest compassion and awakened the young man from the dream of death to the reality of ever present Life. The people "glorified God, saying, That a great prophet is risen up among us; and, That God hath visited his people." The former physician also tells us that when the Master passed through waving branches on his way to Jerusalem, multitudes rejoiced and praised God "with a loud voice for all the mighty works that they had seen."

On one occasion, as recorded by John, when the Jews questioned his authority, the Master's incisive answer pierced to the core of their inapprehension and their opposition to his spiritual methods. He said, "How can ye believe, which receive honour one of another, and seek not the honour that cometh from God only?" It is the honor that "cometh from God only" which Christian Science recognizes, inspires, and inculcates. This is what constitutes its healing efficacy. "God will heal the sick through man, whenever man is governed by God," Mrs. Eddy has said on page 495 of her textbook of spiritual healing, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She discovered the divine Science of the Master's curative and saving mission. Through this discovery the art of healing by spiritual means is no longer hidden; nor can it be lost through skepticism. It may be intelligently practiced at all times, with resultant blessings.

In this divine Science it is found that God, Mind, being the sole creator, forms man and the universe in the likeness of Mind, not matter. Mind must of necessity be manifested in ideas, and these ideas partake of the nature and eternality of their divine Principle. Perishable, finite matter can in no wise represent the infinite intelligence of God, who is Love. Hence, the Master proved matter to be a misconception or counterfeit of Mind's ever present, perfect substance and reality. Again and again he dispelled this false trust and its seeming effects from the thought of those who besought his help.

Through the understanding of Christian Science healing, regenerative works similar to those of the Master are repeated in this day, and again divine Mind is given all honor and glory. Good alone is recognized as factual, and whatever is unlike or resistent to good, in essence or action, is seen to be without Principle, and therefore capable of being disproved. Spiritual healing lifts thought above the mortal to the apprehension of man in God's image and likeness. This spiritual inspiration leads to healing in its fullest sense, namely, salvation.

Christian Science applies the same test which the Way-shower applied to his own religious profession and to all Christian discipleship. "Though ye believe not me," he bade his persecutors, "believe the works: that ye may know, and believe, that the Father is in me, and I in him." The sincere Christian Scientist knows that whether his healing works be many or few, whether they be great or comparatively unimportant, they are exceedingly precious because achieved through awareness of the operation of divine Principle, and because they are proving the power of Spirit to overcome the material illusions which constitute the so-called ills of the flesh.

Plymouth—1621

I wonder if spring is early this year in England;
If the primroses are yellow
Beneath the blackthorn yet;
And if the blackbird, like a saucy fellow,
Is calling to his mate.
The spring winds of England
Are they soft as they were before?
In the spring time of England
That I shall see, as I think, never more.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Along G. C. 17

We bent reluctantly away between two white walls into the small sunny road marked "G. C. 17," on a white wayside stone. What was G. C.? We didn't know. I looked it up. Grande Communication.

How nice. We were going by a great communication—which was extremely narrow. Its surface, marble-white and smooth, had well-nibbled edges of bright green turf; it was a sweet white ribbon of a road on which you steered with one finger. Nicolette cooed as she slid silently along. We basked and beamed. Every little old farm-house was sweeter than the last; ancient stone, blossoming fruit-trees, dove-cotes and little flower gardens. . . . The little square roofs were of reddish-purple tile, with a small tower at one corner for pigeons. The coquetry of those roofs with their corners slightly uptilted, of the towers with their tiles in the sunshine! Such sunshine, such blue sky, and great white clouds sailing over brilliant spring.

Even the hedges had blossoms. What were those familiar bushes with the slightly furry, gray-green leaves and the sweet pale blossoms? Quince, of course. Blossoming early.

"That's why—the jam at Tulle," said I brilliantly. For everybody had a quince hedge.

"I'm going home and plant some!" I said, leaning out over Nicolette's hedge.

"Do, darling!" said Babs, smiling at me.

For why doesn't everybody everywhere have quince? It is so dreamy looking and full of charm. Pink, the blooms, but single, far apart, wide-eyed, with a sort of poetic peace in their wide gaze. If apple-blossom is becoming to stone, quince is still more so. Very pink, in this high air; lovely with gray rocks and the high, nibbled, rather treeless country, with its air of hardihood. The furry leaves too have a softly meditative look, wonderful to meet in so rocky and bracing a terrain. It was almost all pasture here, and there were remnants of hedge or solitary bushes of quince blossoming, even in the rocky fields; poems, scattered about.

We were very high now, sailing along on the crest of the world; with just a few of the scant fields jealously walled, and showing young blades of wheat. We were about to plunge into a valley, but on the edge of the plunge beside a small row of cottages was the most charming estaminet, long and low, white in the sun, with a chestnut tree in vivid leaf growing close against it; and on a backless bench beside its wall were four old women in black, with wide black hats, and pans of salad in their laps. A scheme in golden-white and green and black, with the azure shadows of the chestnut leaves, five fingered, on the dazzling wall! A better water-color even than Souillac. So simple! So great! — ANNE BOSWORTH GREEN, in "Lighthearted Journey."

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STOCKS SHOW REACTIONARY TENDENCIES

Heavy Tone Imparted to the Afternoon Trading by Oil Shares

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—The stock market again refused to ignore dividend reductions today, but at the same time was disinclined to be seriously disturbed.

Further bullish stimulation in the morning was sufficient to boost several pool favorites to new peaks for the year, but the paring of Anaconda's annual dividend rate from $2.50 to $1.50 had not been generally expected, and the list eased off after mid-day.

Wall Street had had plenty of advance information about the cut in Lackawanna's yearly rate from $6 to $4, however. Stock trading was listless and in unimportant volume.

Selling of the oil shares, particularly Standards, and further dividend reductions gave the market a heavy tone in the afternoon trading.

Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, as well as Texas Corp., touched new lows. Anaconda lost 3 on the dividend cut, and Goodyear Rubber was down as much. Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse and Public Service of New Jersey yielded 1 to 1¾.

Sales approximated 2,600,000 shares.

Copper Metal Output

There had been some rumors that Anaconda might make another reduction in its rate of disbursement to stockholders, but in view of the steady, if slow, progress made in controlling red metal output, it had been felt that the rate might be maintained, in expectation of better business and metal prices as the year wears on.

Copper metal, however, is back to 10 cents a pound, only ½ cent above the low price reached last autumn, and buying has been merely sporadic. The low level of activity by electrical equipment manufacturers, and lessened appropriations for new construction by electric power interests, do not promise any early improvement of importance.

The day's corporate news was largely unfavorable, but contained little in the way of real surprise, and speculative interests were encouraged by the small amount of stock which appeared for sale.

Conspicuous among earnings statements was that of the Curtiss-Wright Corp., showing a loss for 1930 of $9,374,944. This reflects the drastic deflation that has taken place in the airplane industry, and leaders in that line now expect that the house cleaning has been so thorough that the industry can begin to work slowly out of the red, although it is acknowledged that it will be a laborious process.

The effect of the drawing down of Government deposits with banks was reflected in a stepping up of the call loan rate from 1½ to 2 per cent.

Mixed Trend in Bonds

Trading in bonds resulted in irregular price changes today.

Foreign and railroad obligations were two of the most active groups and both of them reflected a moderate amount of selling pressure. Australian obligations continued to lead the downward procession. The 5s of 1957 were more than 2 points lower at one time, although the volume was not particularly heavy. German 5½s continued to be one of the most active of the group and receded fractionally. Italian 7s were active and steady. Peruvian 6s made further declines following news of the cutback.

The recession in railroad obligations was mainly fractional and not all inclusive. Some slackening of this movement seems possible as the unfavorable nature of February earnings reports had been expected and as the rail bonds have discounted this factor to some extent.

The volume in most of this group was moderate. Southern Pacific 4½s of 1978 were some of the most active rail bonds, and they held steady. Pennsylvania series D 4½s and Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s of 1949 continued to lose ground. Reports are current of early offerings of $50,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage 4½ per cent bonds of the Louisville & Nashville and of $10,000,000 of construction mortgage 4½s of the Morris & Essex, a unit of the Lackawanna system. The subscription books for the $50,000,000 Southern Pacific issue were closed at noon today.

Public utility obligations had an irregularly higher trend, but sales of most of this group were of modest proportions. Industrial issues were quiet and steady. United States Government obligations were firm and dull.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Mar.26	Mar.25
60	Am & Cont	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15
122	Am Found	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
2000	Ames Pet	.40	.35	.35	.40
25	Arin Com	.85	.85	.85	
545	Avia Sec	5¼	4¾	5¼	4¼
120	Big Sanf	28	27¾	28	27¾
25	Bos El	70¼	70¼	70¼	70
10	Bos & Alb	185	185	185	
272	B&M pr pf	105½	105¼	105	
5	Brown pf	50	50	50	
18	Cal & Hec	9¾	9⅜	9¾	
40	Cop Range	7⅝	7½	7½	
40	Del Air	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
140	E G&Fuel	25	24	25	25½
10	E G&F pf	92¼	92	92	93
26	E G&F pr pf	81½	89¾	80¾	81½
121	Edison Elec	258	257	257	257½
60	Em Asso	18½	18	18½	18¼
120	Gen Capital	37½	37	37	37½
50	Hathaway pf	95	95	95	
5	Island Crk	28½	28½	28½	
45	Mass Util	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
5	Mergenthal	87	87	87	86¾
55	Mohawk	19¼	18¾	18¾	
215	Nash	39½	38¾	38¾	39½
1050	Nat Ser	3	2½	3	3
62	NE Tel	141	140½	140½	141
5	New Riv	5	5	5	5
180	NA Aviat	10¼	9¾	9¾	10
2015	No Butte	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
50	Tex pr pf	.50	.50	.50	.50
75	Pac Mills	24	23½	23½	24½
355	Quincy Min	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
110	St Mary Ld	8	8	8	
450	Shawmut	14	13¾	14	13½
35	So Sur	6	6	6	
295	Stone Web	53¾	51⅝	51⅝	53½
25	Suli Mach	20¼	20	20	
8	Swift & Co	29¼	29¼	29¼	
10	Torrington	44	44	44	44
725	Uni Found	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9⅜
184	Uni Shoe	55⅞	55¼	55¾	55¾
5	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	
40	Uni Gas	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅜
115	Utah Apex	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
75	Util Hyd	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Venes M	2	2	2	
20	War Bros	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾

BONDS

	Today	Previous
$10500 Amoskeag 6s	81	78	81	78
4000 E Mass 5s	93	93	93	93
1000 Miss Riv 5½s	99	99	99	99
8000 New Riv 5s	92	92	92	92

Bar silver in New York

29¾c 29¾c

Bar silver in London

13½d 13½d

Bar gold in London

84s 10½d 84s 10½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1⅛
60 days	1⅜@1⅛
90 days	1⅜@1⅛
4 months	1⅜@1⅛
5 months	1⅜@1⅛
6 months	1⅜@1⅜

Sky Line Changes Mark New Business Horizon

CHANGES for the better in the business horizon are in the making simultaneously with changes in the sky lines of several communities of the United States. Reports from the building industry show there are numerous projects recently undertaken that will cost $1,000,000 or more each.

Buildings for financial institutions in New York and Oklahoma City which have been undertaken in the last six weeks will involve expenditure of nearly $19,000,000. In the one week ended March 9, some $60,000,000 worth of new projects were started, reports state. In the last few weeks 13 apartment house projects have been reported, the value totaling $22,800,000. A vehicular tunnel and an office building in Boston will cost $16,000,000 and $4,000,000 respectively. A strip mill at Indiana Harbor, Ind., will cost $10,000,000, while $3,000,000 will be spent on an academy building in Monroe, Mich.

DIVIDENDS

American Light & Traction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 17.

National Shirt Shops, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the 8 per cent cumulative preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

American Ice Co. declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50, payable April 25 to stock of record April 7.

International Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock, and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record April 4.

Inspection & Insurance Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

U. S. Cold Storage Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 27.

Premier Shares Incorporated declared the regular quarterly dividend of 18¾ cents, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Electric Power & Light Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 11.

The National Distillers Products Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

The Towle Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable April 1 to stock of record March 26.

The Bay State Fishing Company declared the regular semiannual dividends of 70 cents on both the prior preferred and the preferred—$20 par—payable April 1 to stock of record March 26.

Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable April 15 to stock of record April 4.

Pacific Lighting Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 20.

Commercial National Bank & Trust Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable April 1 to stock of record March 30.

Merchants National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of $4, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad declared a quarterly dividend of $1, putting the stock on a $4 annual basis. The previous rate was $6 annually, which has been paid every year since 1922, with an annual extra of $1 paid every year from 1924 to 1929 inclusive. The dividend is payable April 20 to stock of record April 4.

The National Electric Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents on the class A common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 10.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, placing the stock on a $1.50 annual basis, compared with $2.50 previously. The dividend is payable May 18 to stock of record April 11.

Liquid Carbonic Corporation declared a dividend of 75 cents. The corporation previously paid $1 each quarter. The dividend is payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Babcock & Wilcox Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate.	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2½@2¾
Customers' loans	3½@4½	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2¼	1½@2¼
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½
	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	29¾c	29¼c
Bar silver in London	13½d	13½d
Bar gold in London	84s 10½d	84s 10½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1½
60 days	1⅜@1½
90 days	1⅜@1½
4 months	1⅜@1⅝
5 months	1⅞@1⅝
6 months	1⅞@1⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.85⅛	$4.85⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.86	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0391¼	.0391⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1392	.1392¾	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2382¾	.2383½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407¾	.1407	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅞	.0296⅞	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2675	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4010	.4009	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744¾	.1744¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675½	.2675½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅞	.0059⅞	.193
Spain—peseta	.1074	.1074	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678½	.2678½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1924½	.1924½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.175¾	.0175¾	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2537½	.2550	
Shanghai—tael	.3250	.3250	*
India—rupee	.3625	.3625	.3650
Japan—yen	.4938	.4938	.4984
Ph'n Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3481	.3481	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0750	.0725	.1196
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9663	.9663	.9737
Peru—pound	.2833	.2825	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7200	.7250	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	99 31-32	99 31-32	1.00

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.26	Last Mar.25
14¼	9		Abitibi	700	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞
52	39	.6	Abitbi pf	400	42	40¼	41½	42¾
23½	16⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	800	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
91½	83⅛	.5	Adams Ex pf	10	88	88	88	
31⅝	22⅛	.2	Adams Mill	100	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	31
11¼	8¼		Adv Rumely	1900	11	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
100⅜	92½	.3¶	Air Reduc	1400	99¼	97⅛	97⅜	98¼
10⅝	6⅝	.80	Airway El	100	7½	7½	7⅝	7⅝
9⅞	7		Alaska Jun	56400	10⅛	9¼	10¼	9¼
12¾	7¾		Alleghany	3100	10	9¾	9¾	10
59⅛	39¾	1½	Alleghany pf	200	50½	50⅝	50⅞	51
182¾	147¼	6¶	Allied Chem	3100	157	154	155	154½
124½	122	7	Allied Ch pf	300	123	123	123	
42¾	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	1700	37½	36⅞	37	37½
18⅞	15	3	Al Port Cem	200	16	16	16	16½
2½	1		Amal Lea	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
23	17½	.2	Amerada	800	20¼	19¾	19⅝	20
62⅜	54⅞	2¶	Am Bk Note	100	58	58	58	
66¼	62	3	Am Bk N pf	10	64¼	64¼	64¼	
29¾	20		Am Ag Ch of Del	1400	26	24	26	23¾
4¾	2½		Am Beet S	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
38	32	2.40	Am Brake	200	35	35	35	
12⅜	8¼		Am Br Bov	100	9½	9½	9½	
63	45¼		Am Br Bv p f	20	52	50¼	50½	
129⅜	106¼	4¶	Am Can	28400	129¾	126⅜	126⅝	128
85½	71⅞	7	Am Car pf	100	85½	85½	85½	
48⅝	38¼	2¶	Am Chicle	200	47	47	47	48
21½	14¼	1.40	Am Cyanamid	900	19¾	19¼	19½	20
14½	9	1.60¶	Am Com Alc	280	9⅞	9	9	10
16	9	1	Am En Til	400	13½	13	13½	
33⅛	19		Am European	700	33	32	32	
1¾	39¾		Am & FPw	17300	47⅛	45¾	46⅜	46¼
90	74	6	Am & FP 6	100	88¼	88¼	88½	88
6⅞	2⅜		Am Hide	1500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜	7½
24½	10½		Am Hide2pf	800	25	24¼	24½	24½
31⅝	23¾	2¶	Am Ice	1200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
26	18½	2¶	Am Int Corp	4400	20¾	20⅛	20¼	20⅝
1½	⅜		Am La Fr	100	1	1	1	¾
30¾	20⅜	2	Am Loco	400	28½	28	28½	28
7	3½		Am Mach & Met	400	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
23¾	16⅜	3	Am Metals	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	21
39⅞	20	7	Am Nat G pf	110	21⅜	21	21	21½
64⅞	45	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	1400	57⅞	56½	57	58
84⅝	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	84¼	84½	84½	
21½	15½	1	Am Radiat	14000	20	19½	19⅝	19⅞
12⅜	7		Am Repub	200	10	9	9	10⅜
37⅜	26½		Am Roll Mill	1600	32⅜	31⅜	31¾	32
66	57	5	Am Saf Raz	700	60¼	59½	59½	59¼
102¾	93½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	102⅜
58½	40⅛	4	Am Smelt	10400	49¼	46½	46⅝	49⅛
138	129	7	Am Smelt pf	100	138	138	138	138¼
4⅛	2½		Am Solvents		3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
31¼	25	3	Am Stl Fnd	4000	28	25⅝	26	27⅞
11½	6⅜		Am Solv pf	300	7¾	7¼	7¼	
48¼	37	2¶	Am Stores	400	47¼	46⅜	47¼	47
60	42¾	5	Am Sugar	400	59¼	57⅝	57¾	58¼
201¾	176¼	9	Am Tel & T	12900	196½	195½	195½	195⅝
105	90	8	Am Type	100	99	99	99	
80¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	7400	72½	70¾	71	72¼
79	54¼		Am W pf ct	400	69½	69	69	
11⅞	6⅞		Am Wool	400	10⅝	10	10	10⅜
38⅛	21		Am Wool pf	1200	38¾	36¾	36¾	37½
8¾	4½		Am Zinc	100	6½	6½	6½	7
43¼	29¾	2½	Anaconda	97900	37	34	34¼	37⅛
36	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	31⅝
19½	13⅜		Andes Cop	1500	16¼	15	15	
72	49	7	Armour D pf	400	53½	53⅛	53½	53
4½	2⅝		Arm Ill A	1300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
2⅞	1¾		Arm Ill B	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
47	24¼	7	Arm Ill pf	300	25¼	25	25	26
28⅞	19⅞	4	Asso Apparl	1200	23⅞	23	23	23
29⅝	22	2½	Asso Dry G	2300	27⅜	26¾	26¾	27¼
203⅜	178½	10	Atchison	800	189½	188¼	188¼	189¾
107½	102½	5	Atchison pf	300	107¼	107⅛	107½	106⅞
120	103½	10	Atl Coast L	400	104	104	104	104
23⅜	18	1½	Atl Refin	1600	20	19½	19½	19¾
54	45½	4¶	Atlas Prd	1200	45¼	44	44	45½
13½	8⅞	18	Atlas Stores	300	11¾	11½	11½	11½
251½	101½	4¶	Auburn Auto	15200	244¾	234½	236	239
2¼	1⅞	5¾	Austin N	100	2½	2½	2½	
24½	23		Austin N pf		30	24⅜	24⅜	24½
6¼	3		Aviation	4700	5¾	5	5½	5½
			—B—					
277⅜	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	7100	27⅞	26¾	26¾	27
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	10	100	100	100	
87⅞	68⅛		Balto & O	1900	76⅛	74¾	75⅛	75⅛
66⅝	56½	3½	Bangor & A	200	60½	60¼	60½	
2	2		Barnet	100	2½	2½	2½	2
14½	11¾	1	Barnsdall A	2500	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	12¼
81	65	4	Beatrice	500	79½	78½	78¾	78½
5⅛	2½		Belding H	100	3	3	3	3⅜
25½	16⅞	1	Bendix	14100	24½	23⅜	23⅝	23½
46¼	32¼	2	Best Co	400	45¾	45	45½	45½
70⅜	45⅝	6	Beth Steel	21700	63⅝	62¼	62⅜	63½
123⅞	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	100	123⅞	123	123⅞	123½
29	24	1½	Blan Knox	500	27½	26½	27¼	27
39	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	3300	39	36⅛	38⅜	36¼
76½	67½	3¶	Borden	6900	75¾	75	75	75¾
30¾	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	9700	30	28¾	28¾	28¾
22⅜	16½	1½	Briggs	14100	20¾	20⅜	21¼	23¼
24¼	16½	2	Briggs & Str	100	24	24	24	24¼
5¼	2		Brockway	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅝
69⅜	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	600	66	65	65	65½
129⅜	103	5	Bkyn Un G	1300	129¾	122½	122¾	123⅜
2⅛	1¼		Bruns Term	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	800	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17½
13	9	1	Budd Wheel	600	11⅝	11	11	11¼
23	11¾		Bullard	200	17	17	17	17¼
15¾	11¼	1½	Bulova Watch	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	3000	30¾	29¾	29¾	30⅜
31	23¼	2½	Bush Term	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	27
113	109	7	Bush Blg pf	20	110	110	110	
20⅝	12⅞		Butterick	1200	17	16⅜	16⅜	17
69¾	37⅜		Byers	6000	56⅝	55½	55¾	56⅛
106⅞	97¼	7	Byers pf	10	100	100	100	
			—C—					
53	42¾	4	Calif Pack	900	44	42¾	42¾	44½
1⅜	⅝		Callahan	100	1	1	1	1
16½	11¾	1	Campbell	1000	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16¼
47⅜	33⅜	4	Calu & Ariz	600	40¼	40¼	40¼	41
11⅜	8		Calu & Hecla	800	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	1500	38⅝	37½	38	38¼
45⅜	38½	2½	Can Pac	1200	42¾	41¼	41⅞	42⅛
23⅜	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	20	20	20	20
16	9½		Capital Adm	400	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
131½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	15000	118	115	115½	114½
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	4000	47½	46¼	46⅝	46½
26	23	6½	Cedars Petr	100	23	23	23	
13⅜	5½		Celotex	800	13	11½	11½	12
24⅞	19½	1½	Cen Aguirre	700	24½	23	24½	23
6¼	2½		Century Rib	500	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅝
30⅛	22½		Cerro de P	1900	28	24½	25¼	24
23¼	12	1.80	Checker Cab	1300	14½	14	14½	14¼
54⅛	40	3	Ches Corp	2500	47⅝	47	47	46¾
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	3000	42⅞	41¾	41¾	42½
7	4		Chi Gt W pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
8¼	6⅝		Chi Gt West	500	8¼	7	7	7
26⅜	19¼	1½	Chi Gt W pf	200	25¾	25¾	25⅞	25½
8⅞	5¼		Chi M&SP	200	7	7	7	7
15⅜	9½		Chi M&SP pf	100	11	11	11	11½
15⅛	9½		Chi Pneu	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
35	23¾		Chi Pneu pf	200	24½	24½	24½	24½
100⅜	94	7	Chi RI 7%	100	100	100	100	
12⅝	10½		Chic Cot O	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
33¾	25½	2.40	Childs	200	31¾	31¼	31¼	31½
38	26	2	Chile Cooper	100	30¼	30	30	
53¾	15⅞	1	Chrysler	6500	24⅜	23	23¾	24⅛
86½	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	20	86½	86½	86½	
43⅜	19⅛	3½	City Stor A	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	
34½	24⅜	3	Cluett Pbdy	200	30¾	30½	30½	
105	75	6	Cluett pf	20	99¼	99¼	99¼	
170	142⅜	7	Coca Cola	100	162	163	163	162⅞
17⅜	9		Collins&A	1000	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
115	100½	8	Colo F&I pf	20	110	110	110	
45⅜	33¼	2¶	Colum Gas	9500	44¼	41⅜	43⅜	43⅜
109½	100	5	Col Gas pf A	100	109¾	108½	108½	109½
111⅜	73½	3	Col Carbon	2500	87¾	85	85¾	86
16⅜	7¾	¾	Col Graph	8000	13½	12¼	12⅜	13⅛
23¼	18½	2	Com Cred	600	20⅝	20¼	20¼	21
85¾	69½	6½	Com Cr Ipf	40	85	85	85	85
23½	20	1¾	Com Cred pf	80	23¼	23	23¼	
35⅞	34	3	Com Cred A	100	35¼	35	35¼	35
24½	21½	2	Com Cr pf B	70	24	23⅞	23⅞	24½
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr Co pf	400	88⅝	88¼	88½	88½
34	24	1.60	Com Inv Tr	600	32	32	32	33¾
102½	102	6½	Com I 6½%	100	102	102	102	
8	2⅞		Com Inv war	200	6	6	6	
21½	15⅛	1	Com Sol	3500	19½	19	19¼	19½
12	8	.60	Commwlth Sc	15000	10¾	10¼	10¼	11
11⅜	6⅞		Congoleum	800	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
15	9¼		Con Film	400	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
108¼	82½	4	Con Gas	12500	108¼	106¾	106¾	108⅝
104⅜	101⅛	5	Con Gas pf	500	103⅞	103¼	103⅜	103
15⅞	15¼	1	Con Laundries	100	15	15	15	15½
42½	34¼	6	Con Ry C pf	100	37½	37½	37½	
1¾	¾		Con Textile	300	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8½	5		Container A	100	6	6	6	
3	1⅞		Container B	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	17¾		Cont Bak A	1200	22½	22	22	22½
3⅜	2¼		Cont Bak B	600	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¾
77½	67	8	Cont Bak pf	400	68	67¾	68	68
62¼	47	2½	Cont Can	7000	62⅜	61½	61½	61½
16⅜	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	700	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
51⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	1800	48	48	48	48⅛
4½	2⅞		Cont Motors	100	4	4	4	4
12	9½		Cont Oil	1400	9⅞	9⅜	9½	9½
12	8⅜		Cont Shares	1900	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9

BUSINESS HAS UPWARD TREND IN DOMINION

Increase of Activity in Automobile and Shoe Industries Seen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, March 26—The present economic trend in Canada is toward a higher level of activity in some lines, but in others comparatively little improvement has been noted during the last week.

Industrial operations are slowly gaining momentum and increases have been reported in automobile production and sales, in the boot and shoe industry and in the demand for both household and office furniture. On the other hand, conditions in retail trade are quiet and there has been a slight falling off in building operations.

Any improvement noted so far in the current year has been for the most part in eastern Canada.

Steel mills and locomotive building plants are now operating on reduced time schedules and conditions in the iron market are comparatively quiet. There is some improvement in the agricultural implement market, and manufacturers of electrical supplies report that demand is well maintained. Plants manufacturing machinery for the pulp and paper industry report a marked decline in demand during the last three months.

There is considerable activity in the airplane building field. The Federal Government recently placed large orders for aircraft with Canadian companies, while a number of the private companies are now preparing to enter into contracts for the manufacture of various types of machines which will be used during the coming summer in mining exploration and in transportation work. Manufacturers of radios and radio parts also report a decided improvement in business.

Domestic merchandising is making slow progress. Buying of heavier lines of wearing apparel has practically ceased and demand for spring wear, while showing a tendency to increase, is developing very slowly.

Dry-goods orders to hand are mostly of moderate size, but of fair aggregate amount, shipments being largely in response to requests from dealers for requirements for the Easter trade. Conditions in the fur trade are seasonably quiet, but manufacturers and jobbers of hats report a fair volume of business.

Cotton mills have been gradually increasing production; orders for print goods for the spring trade are in advance of the previous year; staples are in good demand and total mill output at present is running a little better than 80 per cent of capacity.

The wholesale grocery trade report a steady movement of staple goods and liberal supplies of dairy products are reaching the market, with prices maintained at recent low levels.

Royal Grain Commission Proposed

To offset the fundamental disorganization which has overtaken the Canadian grain market, the Government now propose to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate causes and suggest remedies.

According to Government statistics, vegetable canning in the Dominion increased substantially during the last years, more than 10,000,000 cans having been produced; tomatoes and peas showed the greatest increase over 1929. The pack of tomatoes increased by nearly 104 per cent, peas by almost 165 per cent, and corn by 19.5 per cent.

The increase in the total pack of canned vegetables was 3,646,382 cases or 64.8 per cent. The total pack of all vegetables in Canada last year, exclusive of canned soups, amounted to 9,272,480 cases, as compared to a pack of 5,626,098 cases in 1929.

Car loadings through the Dominion showed some improvement in the week ending March 7. A Dominion Bureau of Statistics report gives the total at 11,300 cars, or 237 cars higher than in the previous week. Merchandise was 765 cars heavier and miscellaneous freight 347 cars better than the previous week, but there were losses in other categories.

During the month of February the operating ratio of the newsprint mills in Canada dropped to a new low of 55.6 per cent of rated capacity, and comparing with 57.3 per cent in the preceding month and 69 per cent in February of last year.

Bond Financing

A recent estimate of bond flotations in Canada for the first two months of the current year places the total at $147,994,193, which compares with $115,980,486 in the corresponding months of 1930 and $72,462,534 in the first two months of 1929.

A number of large issues were announced during the last week, the most outstanding of these being the additional offering of $8,500,000 Gatineau Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due June 1, 1956, at 99½ and interest, at which price the bonds yield about 5.55 per cent.

Offering is being made of a new issue of $4,000,000 British Columbia Corporation, Ltd., 5 per cent first refunding and collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds, Series B, at 96 and accrued interest to yield more than 5.25 per cent.

Prices drifted to lower levels in an irregular movement on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week. Declines of moderate proportions, on a comparison with closing prices of the previous week, were recorded in most of the leading issues. Trading was on a lighter scale and the list was narrower than in other recent weeks.

Some interesting figures on Canada's mineral production in 1930 are revealed in a recent report compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Gold production increased by 9.2 per cent over 1929; silver output was up by 14.2 per cent; copper by 22.2 per cent; lead by 2.1 per cent and zinc by 35.6 per cent.

Nickel was the only one of the major metals produced in Canada to show a decline, the output being down 6.0 per cent. Of the less important metals, platinum showed an increase of 171.6 per cent.

NATIONAL FAMILY STORES

National family stores common and preferred stockholders of record April 4 have been offered the right to subscribe to 2-5 of a common share at 45 a share for each share held. The rights expire April 14.

DEUTSCHE BANK-DISCONTO

BERLIN, March 26—Deutsche Bank-Disconto Gesellschaft, the largest bank in Germany, declared a dividend for 1930 of 6 per cent, compared with 10 per cent in 1929, both on 383,000 common shares.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	96	96
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	81½	81½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	80¾	80¾
Alleghany Corp 5s ret.	80½	80½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101⅞	101
Amer Foreign Power 5s	85¼	85¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	102	102
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	93¼	93¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s	94¾	94¾
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	29	28½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	103⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	106⅞
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	108¼	108¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	107¾	107¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109¾	109¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102⅜	102⅜
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	70	70
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	82	81
Armour & Co 4½s '39	22	27½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	72⅛	72⅛
Associated Oil 6s '35	103¼	103¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	95	95
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¼	99
Atch T&SF 4½s	115¾	115¾
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	94⅛	94⅛
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	100¼	100¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	59½	59½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97⅛	97¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101	101
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	103¼	103⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	104¼	104⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107⅜	107⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	102½	101¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	91	91
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102⅜	102⅜
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	26	26
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101⅜	101⅜
Bklyn Edison 5s	107	107
Bklyn Un 5s '50	104⅜	104½
Bklyn Un 6s	119½	119½
Bklyn Us 5s '45	109	108⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	88	87¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	103⅝	103½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102⅛	102½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100⅜	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅜	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102⅞	102⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106¾	106½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106⅝	106⅜
Can Nat Ry 6s Oct	106⅜	106⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	111¾	111¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¼	88⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100½	100½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99⅝	99¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	106¼	106¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	104½	104½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108	108
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	101¾	101½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	42½	42½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Ches & O 4½s 'B	101⅝	101¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	26¾	26½
Chicago & Nw 3½s '87	79⅝	79⅝
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	84½	84½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	99	98¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	88	88
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	88	88
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	103⅜	103⅜
Chicago Un Sta 5s ct '44	104½	104½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¾	105¾
Childs Co 5s	32½	32½
Chile Copper 5s '47	94⅞	94⅞
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	94¾	94¾
Cin Terminal 4½s 2020	104¾	104½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110⅝	110⅝
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	95	95
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 1st	101⅜	101⅜
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100⅛	100⅛
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅞	99¾
Columbus Power 4½s	97½	97½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98	98
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	42	40
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	107	107
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	89¼	89¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	9⅝	9
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	41¾	41¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	78	78
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104¼	104¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97⅛	97⅛
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	103	103
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97½	97¼
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	103¼	103
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107¼	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91	90½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104⅛	104⅛
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	107⅝	107⅝
Erie RR 5s '67	76¼	76⅛
Erie RR gen '75s	76	75¾
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	110	110
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	101	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	31	31
Fla East Coast 5s '74	20⅝	20⅜
Gen Baking Co 5½s	96¼	96¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	87	86¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	104
Gen Theater Equip 6s	69¼	69¼
Goodrich 6s '45	68	68
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99½	99½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91¾	91¾
Gould Coupler 6s '40	66	66
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111¼	111¼
Grand Rapids Ind 4½s	101¼	101¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99	98⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	109⅝	109⅜
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	24	23¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60⅜	60½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78¼	78¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	102⅛	102⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅞	102⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106½
Ill Central 4s '52	92	92
Ill Central 4¾s '66	93½	93
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102⅝	102½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	95½	95½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	93⅛	93
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73	73
Inter Rap Tran 5 sta '66	72¾	72¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93⅞	93½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	57½	57¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	85	85
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	74	74
Int Paper 6s '5	64¾	64¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	83½	83½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	95¼	95¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	90	89⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98	98
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	97½	97¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101⅞	101⅞
Laclede Gas rfg 5s 34	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 D	102	102
L'Autaro 6s '54	67½	67
Loew's Inc 6s '41	106½	106½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97½	97½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	94⅝	94⅝
Long Island NS 5s '32	101¼	101¼
Louis Arkansa 5s	70½	70½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	33¾	33¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54	53½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	96½	96
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	80¼	80¼
Metro Edison 4½s	103	102
Midvale Stel col 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	76⅛	76⅛
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	90	90
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	102	102
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	64⅞	64½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	94	94
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	92¾	92¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	92¾	92¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	102	102
Mobile & O 5s	76½	76
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100¼	100¼
Morris & Essex 4½s	101⅝	101⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102	101⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93¾	93¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93¼	93¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	94¾	94¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107¼	107¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106¾	106¾
N Y Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	99½	99½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	89⅜	89
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¾	114¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93½	93½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	117¼	117¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	36¼	35
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	44¼	44¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	9½	9
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109	109
NY Steam Corp 5s	104¾	104¾
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	72¾	72¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111⅞	111⅞
NY Tel rfrg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	86½	86½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¾	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104
Nor Am 6s	99¾	99¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	94⅜	94⅜
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	98½	98½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	108	05¾
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	108¼	108¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	98¼	98¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	64⅞	64½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	86⅛	86¼
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	51⅞	51⅞
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	83⅛	83
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	70	70
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99½	99½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	97¼	97¼
Penn RR 4½s wi	97	96⅞
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102¼	102
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105¼	105¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	97¾	97¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	76½	76
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102¼	102
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '67	94⅝	94⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	81	80⅝
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101⅜	101⅜
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	109⅜	109⅜
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	91½	91¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103⅜	103⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '40	87⅜	87⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	102½	102½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	84⅞	84⅞
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '4	59⅞	59⅞
Rio G & W col 4s '9	84¼	84
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	100½	100¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	80½	80½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	73	73
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	94½	93½
Seabd AL gold 4s '50 sta	31½	31½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	12¾	12¾
Seabd AL con 6s '45	13¾	13½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	87½	87½
Shell Union 5s '47	76	76
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	79¾	79
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	81¾	80⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s 37	98⅝	98⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100½	100½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	76½	76½
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97½	97½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105½	105½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	97	97
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	97½	97
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	97⅞	97⅜
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100½	100½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	84⅝	83
Southern Ry con 5s '94	110¼	110¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	110½	110½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	114½	114½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¾	99¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	99⅛	98 8
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	112	112
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49¾	49¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	30
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	95	95
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	107	106¼
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	96⅝	96½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99	99
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101½	101½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	72½	72
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98⅝	98¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103½	103¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	83	83
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103	102⅞
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	56	56
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	58	56½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¼	105¼
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	107⅛	107⅛
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	106	106
Western Electric 5s '44	105½	105½
Western Maryland 4s '52	82¼	82¼
Western Union 5s '51	103½	103½
Western Union 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Western Union 5s '60	103⅞	103⅝
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	89	89
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	102
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar26	Mar25
3½s '47	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.26
1st 4¼s '47	102.26	102.26	102.26	102.26
4th 4¼s '38	103.23	103.22	103.22	103.21
US 4s '54	107.24	107.24	107.24	107.18

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	76¾	76⅝
Antioquia 7s A '45	66¼	66
Antioquia 7s B '45	65	65
Antwerp 5s '58	100	100
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	90¾	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96⅜	96⅜
Australia 4½s '56	61½	60
Australia a&s '55	65½	64½
Australia 5s '57	65	64
Austria (Gov) 1s ct '57	95½	95½
Austria (Lower(7½s '50	99½	99½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	96	96
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	87⅝	87⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	104
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110¼	110¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114¼	114¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	111	110¾
Bergen (City) 6s '49	81	81
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	85	84¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	79¼	79¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	66	66
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	65⅛	64⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	88¼	87¾
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	74¼	74¼
Brisbane 6s '50	78⅝	78⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	62⅞	62⅞
Brisbane 5s '58	65	64
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76¾	76¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	80⅝	80¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	80⅞	80¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	83	82⅝
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103	103
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	108¼	108
Canada 4s	94¾	94½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	83½	83½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	86¼	86¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	83¾	83½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	85	84
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	84½	83½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	84	84
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	84	84
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	97	97
Chile (Rep) 6s 63	82	82
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	66	66
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	72	72
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	72⅝	72⅝
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100⅞	100¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	73½	73½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94½	94½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	74¾	74¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96¼	96¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99⅞	99⅞
Dresden 7s '45	96	96
Dutch El 6s '47	102	102
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101⅞	101⅞
Finland 5½s '58	85	85
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	93	93
Finland 5½s '58	85	85
French (Rep) 7s '49	118⅜	118¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¾	125¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94½	94½
German 7s '49	90	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	87¾	87¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79½	79½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79¼	79¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	90½	90½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	81½	81½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	89	89
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	81¼	80¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	92¾	92¾
Graz 8s '54	100	100
Hamburg 6s '46	90½	90
Hansa 6s '39 ww	84¼	84
Harpen 6s '49 ww	82	82
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	97	96¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '7	98¼	98¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95⅜	95
Italy (King) 7s '51	100⅜	100⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95	95
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96½	96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅝	105½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	94	94
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105⅜	105⅜
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	73	73
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90¼	89½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	54¾	54¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	52	52
New South Wales 5s '57	62½	60
New South Wales 5s '58	63	61
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	100¼	100⅛
Norway (King) 5½s 65	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¼	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	98¾	98½
On Pow Src 5½s '50	93¼	93¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94⅞	94⅞
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100½	100½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101¾	101¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93	93
Paris-Lyons-Med	104¾	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	107	107
Paulista Ry 7s '42	95⅛	95⅛
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	63	59
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	30⅞	30⅛
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	31	30½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	71¼	71
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	82	82
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	88	88
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	67½	67
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	77⅝	77½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	82	80
Queensland (State) 7s '41	92½	92
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	85¼	85¼
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101	101
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	85⅜	85⅜
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	85½	85½
Rio De Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	63	63
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	50¼	48½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	62¼	62¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	61	61
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90¾	90¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	92¼	92
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	86¾	86¾
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	55⅝	55⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	46⅞	46⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	82½	82½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	84¾	84¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92¼	92¼
Saxon State 7s '45	95	95
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	82	81¾
Siemen 7s '35	102	102
Silesia Bk 6s '47	77¼	77¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	67⅜	67⅜
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106½	106½
Sydney 5½s '55	72¼	70
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105½	105½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	100¼	100¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	95	94⅝
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	88¾	88¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101½	101½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	71¼	70⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	81¾	81¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	86⅞	86⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	102⅜	102⅜
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	86½	86½
Vienna 6s '52	87¾	87¾

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 26—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .90⅞	$ .90⅝	$1.27½
Corn, 2 yellow	.79⅛	.79⅝	1.01½
Oats, 2 white	.42¼	.42¾	.56
Flour	4.55	4.65	6.15
Beef, family	17.75	17.75	29.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	30.50
Lard	.0960	.0980	.1065
Cotton, mid-up	.1085	.1095	.1600
Zinc	.0400	.0400	.0485
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.10	.10@10¼	.18
Tin	.2700	.2720	.3720
Rubber	.0725	.0775	.1540
Sugar	.0440@50	.0440	.0500
Lead	.0450	.0450	.0575
Print cloth	.0450	.0462½	.0528

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, March 26—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Mar. 20,'31	Mar. 13,'31
Gold	56,102,000	56,094,000
Sight balances abroad	6,911,000	6,946,000
Neg bills bought abroad	19,335,000	19,335,000
Com bills, France	6,001,000	6,184,000
Adv agst securities	2,881,000	2,901,000
Negot bonds of s f	5,082,000	5,082,000
Circulation	77,370,000	77,810,000
Total cred cur acct's	23,741,000	23,575,000
Treasury	2,877,000	3,145,000
Sinking fund	9,179,000	9,312,000
Private	11,576,000	10,809,000
Total sight liabilities	101,111,000	101,386,000
Ratio	56.49%	56.33%
Bank rate	2%	2%

TRADE CLOUD NOW SHOWING SILVER LINING

Looms of Industry Weaving Brighter Colors Into Business Scene

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—The great, dark cloud which has enshrouded American business these past months has begun to turn itself "bright side out."

A survey and analysis of conditions from a majority of the states give evidence that stability, the most important present desire of business, slowly but steadily is being achieved.

There are no spectacular indications of recovery in the financial communities, but where a year ago industry reported lay-offs and curtailed production programs, today in every area of the country, sporadically but nonetheless consistently, industry reports improvements.

And it's not only the spring urge, which nearly always increases business, as witness the Federal Reserve Board's findings that industrial output and volume of wage payments went up more than seasonally in February.

Perhaps as pleasant a sign as any in New York is the decreasing number of street-corner apple salesmen.

And in Memphis, Tenn., the Mayor's unemployment relief committee snowed under for months, is discontinuing its apple-selling concessions, wood-cutting and other emergency measures. Red Cross workers all over the South, which was drastically hit by the drought as well as by the industrial decline, report slackened activity.

Shifting Out of Low Gear

Automobiles, an artery of business, are going to be made in increasing numbers. The tire plant of the United States Rubber Company at Detroit now is, and expects to continue, working its full complement of 4000 employees. Buick Motor Company at Flint, Mich., incre

SOUTHERN ROAD BUILDING GROWS, AIDING INDUSTRY

Appropriations Provide for Network of Highways and Work for Thousands

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Road-building programs will play an important part this year in stabilizing business in the South.

Thousands of men who otherwise would be jobless will have regular work and wages throughout the year as a result of road construction and new bridge building.

More than 5000 miles of permanent roads will be constructed in 11 southern states during 1931, representing an expenditure of approximately $200,000,000. These states already have 32,000 miles of improved highways.

Nearly all of the money to be spent will be obtained through bond issues, to be repaid from taxes collected on gasoline and automobiles. The average tax per gallon collected in the 11 states on gasoline is about 4.2 cents.

North Carolina, a pioneer in improved highways, will spend $6,000,000 to complete 300 miles of topsoil, sand, cement, stone and asphalt roads. This State already has a system of 4500 miles. Taxes for supporting the North Carolina highway fund are collected on automobiles and gasoline. The 1931 Legislature increased the gasoline tax to 6 cents per gallon.

Virginia will add approximately 500 miles of new roads to a system of 5000 at a cost of $13,000,000. Virginia's construction will be concrete, macadam and oil. The Old Dominion levies a gasoline tax for construction work and an automobile tax for maintenance. The gasoline tax is 5 cents per gallon, with 1½ cents going to counties.

Louisiana will lead all states in amount of money and number of miles of road. Under Gov. Huey P. Long's program $50,000,000 will be spent and 2500 miles of concrete roads and 1000 miles of gravel roads will be built. This State has only 800 miles of permanent roads now, and imposes a tax of 4 cents a gallon on gasoline.

Kentucky will spend $12,000,000 in building about 300 miles of new roads, $5,000,000 for bridges and $4,500,000 for maintenance of roads. Macadam, grade and drain roads are the principal kinds here, although some pavement will be laid. Five cents per gallon is collected on gasoline, automobiles are taxed and a small amount derived from ad valorem taxes.

Florida, using concrete and asphalt with rock bases, has a highway budget of $10,700,000 for construction and maintenance. About 250 miles of roads will be built. The highway department receives 2 cents per gallon of the 6 cents gasoline tax and 70 per cent of the net revenue from the automobile license taxes.

Alabama's road-building program calls for spending $3,400,000 for new roads, with $2,500,000 for completing work under construction and $2,000,000 for maintenance. About 160 miles of new road will be added to the 5000 already considered permanent. Gasoline taxes amount to 2 cents a gallon and the Highway Department receives 80 per cent of the automobile license fees.

Georgia plans the completion of 750 miles of new paved roads during the year at a cost of $17,500,000. Concrete, lime rock and surface treatment of soil are the methods to be employed. There are 2280 miles of completed roads in the State. A gasoline tax of 4 cents is collected.

Arkansas is spending $15,000,000 for 600 miles of new road, 300 of which are to be concrete and the remainder gravel. The State has 1500 miles of permanent road and collects 6 cents a gallon of gasoline taxes.

Programs in South Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi are somewhat indefinite. South Carolina last year passed a $65,000,000 bond issue act for which $20,000,000 may be used each year. There is about $13,000,000 on hand which may be spent this year, however. There are 2100 miles of paved roads in the State and the gasoline tax is six cents.

Tennessee's future highway construction is dependent upon the provision of funds by the Legislature. A 5-cent gasoline tax is collected.

Mississippi plans to pave 75 miles of new roads this year and prepare roadbeds for 150 miles, putting on three experiments in black-topping over present gravel roads. More than $3,000,000 in contracts are due to be finished by August, but further plans depend upon the Legislature.

AUTO-GRAPHS

WILL there be 100,000,000 motorcars produced in the United States during the next decade? Astonishing, yet quite conceivable, using figures compiled by the American Research Foundation as a basis. In the last 10 years, they show that 33,567,944 cars were manufactured, or three times the total production from 1900 to 1920!

Motorcar Men Talk in Millions

The foundation also notes that with the amazing upturn in automobile production which began 10 years ago, there has been a corresponding advancement in construction and service ability. The average new car may be driven under normal conditions from 3000 to 5000 miles before a heavier oil is required to seal the clearance between the pistons and cylinder walls, and still heavier oil is not necessary until the 20,000-mile mark is passed, it was found.

But note the production as disclosed by the figures. In 1900 only 4192 cars were made. The 100,000 mark was passed in 1909; the 1,000,000 mark in 1916; 2,000,000 in 1922, and in 1929 production reached the peak of 4,794,898. Registration at the beginning of 1931, according to the foundation, was 23,200,000.

* * *

Experts claim that the time is not far distant when the motorist will not hold up his chin and laugh at the suggestion that the motorcar will average 200,000 miles before being relegated to the scrapheap or turned in on a new model. This does not mean that a driver will have to keep his car over 10 years. By no means! It does mean, however, that 25,000 to 30,000 miles a year will not be considered above normal.

Laugh Now— But Just Wait!

To grasp these intimations readily, think of the development of the past. Consider the case of Levassor, pioneer in the motor industry, who, in developing the Panhard car, set himself the task of covering a mile without having to stop to adjust the engine or fix some part that had fallen out of place or broken. Then come back to the present, in which a car can cover some 50,000 miles without more than minor engine adjustments.

* * *

Aside from his abilities as an engineer, Henry Ford combines the qualities of a business executive and a humanitarian who understands how to inspire his workers to their best. Probably the success of the Ford as a car is more than partially traceable to the fact that more than a fifth of the employees of the Ford Motor Car Company are "silent partners" in its production and profits. They are investors in a fund which Mr. Ford established some years ago with a promised minimum return of 6 per cent on money invested.

Ford Workers "Silent Partners"

"The impulse to invest is right," Mr. Ford is quoted as saying, "and it is a thousand criticisms upon our civilization that a man cannot more often invest where he works so as to increase his income and give him an added interest in the work he is doing. If such was the case, there would be far less appeal in the false bonanza schemes that are exploited."

Under the Ford investment plan any employee over 21 years of age may invest a portion of his salary and collect interest twice annually. When interest falls due the employee finds it in his pay envelope. The investment becomes payable when the employee leaves the company's service.

* * *

New Brunswick's highway expenditures reached the new high level of $5,795,018 in 1930, an increase of more than $1,000,000 over the previous high total of 1929, according to figures of the New Brunswick Government Bureau of Tourist Information. In its program the Canadian Province gave particular attention to the alignment and reduction of grade and curves on main trunk roads. Nearly 400 miles of main highways were constructed to modern standards during the year, the bureau estimates.

New Brunswick Invests in Roads

A total of 1021 miles of secondary highways and all the main trunk lines, about 1367 miles, are patrolled once or twice weekly as a check on maintenance. Improved roads are credited with the 44 per cent increase in motor traffic in 1930 from the United States. The Campbellton-St. Leonard Highway was continued, and with the exception of about 21 miles, its length of nearly 100 miles is completed. Legislation is now recommended to make all main trunk roads "throughways" to facilitate the flow of tourist traffic.

* * *

With the filing of incorporation papers with the Indiana Secretary of State, organization of the Marmon-Herrington Company for the production of multiple-drive commercial vehicles was revealed recently. It will be a subsidiary of the Marmon Company, and will be headed by G. A. Williams, president of the Marmon Company. A. W. Herrington, who has had wide experience in motor transportation, will serve as vice-president and chief engineer. Marmon will thus manufacture a new commercial vehicle to meet the growing demand for heavy-duty motorcars. Activities will start at once at Indianapolis.

Marmon Opens Commercial Unit

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System, "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOIN": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern standard, unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 27

Vocal and Instrumental

Major Bowes "Family" (WEAF—T). Dudley Wilkinson, baritone, featured soloist. Miss Louise Bave, Hannah Klein, Westell Gordon, Waldo Mayo and ensemble, and orchestra under Bunchuk. One hour. 7.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Darrel Woodyard, bass; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor (WEAF—T). Features, "Lady, Play Your Mandolin," quartet; "Serenade" of Pierne, for strings; "John Peel," bass solo; "Intermezzo" of Kay, for bass clarinet; "Oriental Serenade" of Herbert, by orchestra. 8.

Giuseppe Leone, baritone; Little Symphony Orchestra (WOR). "Largo al Facotum," from "Barber of Seville," by soloist; Purcell's suite in the ancient manner, "The Gordian Knot Untied," Debussy's "Suite Bergamesque" and Ravel's "Bolero," by orchestra. 9.

Ruth Lyon, soprano; male quartet; instrumental trio; orchestra (WJZ—T). Musical comedy, ballads and operetta music. 9:30.

Enna Jettick Songbird (WEAF Chain). Soprano soloist and salon orchestra. Fifteen minutes. 9:30.

Countess Olga Albani, soprano; Men About Town, male trio; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WJZ—T). New program series entitled "Kodak Week-End Program." 10.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor (WJZ—T). Half hour of Latin favorites, both semi-classical and popular. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Morton Downey, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS). Fifteen minutes. 7.

Del Staigers, cornetist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Summertime in Central Park, New York, crowds are familiar with Del Staiger's work with the Goldman Band. His own "Hazel," "The Sunshine of Your Smile" and "Carnival of Venice." 8.

Lillian Fair, soprano; baritone soloist; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra (CBS). Old time popular review in medley fashion. 8:30.

Dancing Class (WJZ Chain). Instruction by Arthur Murray, well-known teacher of modern ballroom dancing. 8:45.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (WJZ—T). Half hour. 9.

Grand Central Red Caps Quartet; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies; Harry Reser's Eskimos (WEAF Chain). The spiritual, "They Kicked Him Out of Heaven," by four of those gentlemen who help you at the train with your baggage. 9.

Two Troupers (WEAF Chain). Mary Shields and Helene Handin; orchestra under Robert Armbruster. 9:45.

Lee Morse; Larry Murphy, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's orchestra (CBS). "Would You Like to Take a Walk?" and, "Where Have You Been?" by Miss Morse. 10.

Vaudeville (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Music of the Slavs Moszkowski and Paderewski, the Frenchmen Gillet and Rameau. 6:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Music expressive of Warsaw, Vienna and Paris. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"The March of Time" (CBS). Dramatizing the news. 10:30.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Weekly musical review by Pierre V. Key. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.

Monologue

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Recital

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist (WJZ Chain). 7:15.

Daytime Programs

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain). 9 a. m.

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain). Irma Glenn, from Chicago. 10:15.

"Dances from Foreign Lands"; "The Overture" (WEAF and WJZ Chain). Lectures and illustrations by Walter Damrosch, conducting the National Orchestra in the Music Appreciation Hour. 11 a. m.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain). "Progress in Cooperative Marketing," Chris L. Christensen, retiring secretary of the Federal Farm Board; "The Week with the Farm Board"; "The Farm Business Library." 12:30.

Crane Calder, bass; Emery Deutsch's Orchestra (CBS). Columbia Revue. 12:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain). 1:30.

Barbara Maurel, contralto; Theo Karle, tenor (CBS—T). Columbia Artists Recital. 2.

Vocational guidance and current events (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). Songs and humor by male duo. 2:45.

United States Marine Band Orchestra (CBS). 3.

United States Navy Band (WEAF Chain). Forty-five minutes. 3:15.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestral, from Chicago. 3:30.

Radio Guild (WJZ—T). Classic plays with Broadway professionals. 4.

Curtis Institute of Music Program (CBS—T). Artist recital and concerts by student orchestra of Philadelphia music school. 4.

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS—T). A review of the Gilbert and Sullivan "The Gondoliers," by soloists, chorus and orchestra. 5.

Woman Is Elected 'Veteran Fireman'

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26 (AP)—To the distinction Mrs. Mary M. Hooker has of being one of the first women members of the Connecticut General Assembly there came to her yesterday an honorary membership in the Hartford Veteran Firemen's Association.

She is the first woman in the State to receive a fireman's helmet. A month ago Gov. W. L. Cross was made a member, and he wore his helmet at the ball of the association.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Friendly Merchants."
5:15 Talk.
5:25 Organ Interlude.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI Organist.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Nobles' Round Table of the Air.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 Chevrolet Chroniclers; recorded.
7:30 Popular orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Bernice Claire, guest soloist; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: "Rosa Bonheur"; soloists; quartet.
9:30 WEEI Players present "The Shadow Kid."
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC. Marimba orchestra; soloist.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; music.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 "Little Theater of Heart's Desire."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, Del Lampe's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; tap specialty.
8:00 NBC, "The First Nighter"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; James Melton, tenor; instrumental soloists.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Paul Robeson, Negro baritone; Maxwell House Orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
10:00 Ranny Weeks and his orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Review.
11:14 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 Dramatic sketch.
5:10 Melody Snapshots: Organ.
5:15 Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 The Musketeers: orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "Style and Beauty."
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Washington Excursionists.
6:30 Fireside Fancies: Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program; male quartet.
7:30 Davis Brothers: Seiberling Singers: recorded.
7:45 CBS, "Daddy and Rollo": Sketch.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Ben Bernie and his orchestra: Recorded program.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:44 Hockey announcement.
8:45 CBS, Sketch: "Railroaders."
9:00 CBS, Browne and Llewelyn, vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story.
10:00 CBS, Religious service.
10:30 Recorded dance orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Tascha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Roundup: Marion Brinn, "The Soap-Box Crooner"; Billie Dauscha, contralto; quartet; piano duo; orchestra.
12:00 "Mickie" Alpert's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Dick Lee, pianist.
6:00 Weather; Emma Ainslee, contralto.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour: National Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Same as WEEI.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES

CHICAGO, March 26—Electric Household Utilities, Inc., reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, of $1,234,191 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $1,828,591 in 1929.

CANADIANS FAIL TO FIND TRACE OF ARCTIC PARTY

All Hope Is Not Given Up of Finding Danish Explorers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—A Canadian expedition, which was sent out in search of the young Danish arctic explorer Aage Rose Bjare, who accompanied by Dr. Kruger of Germany set out from Darmstadt in the autumn of 1929 on board the Hams Ezede, has returned without having found any trace of the explorers. Bjare's object was to cross the inland ice and to penetrate to Elsenore Land on the Canadian side, north of Greenland, on the other side of Smith Sound.

The explorers were accompanied by two young German natural scientists who however returned the following year. The latest news from Mr. Bjare is a letter dated New Year's eve, 1929, which was brought south by Cape York Eskimos, and sent to Bjare's relatives in Copenhagen. A letter from Dr. Kruger dated the summer of 1930 was addressed to his fiancée and deposited by the expedition and found by Eskimos.

The director of the Greenland Trading Company says that hope should not be abandoned. The distances are immense, but there is undoubtedly plenty of game and the explorers could exist for a year or more without coming in touch with human beings or the outer world.

Music

Chicago Symphony Orchestra

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Frederick Stock, generous with his novelties this season, was more generous than usual when he made out the program of the concerts presented March 20 and 21. After a magnificent performance of his own arrangement of the C minor Passacaglia and Fugue by Bach, the conductor offered the overture to Hindemith's new opera, "Neues vom Tage." Nothing that Hindemith has done in musical creation since he came into public notice more than a decade ago has suggested that inspiration is a vital constituent of his art. He himself undoubtedly would deprecate the notion that such a constituent has any business in modern works. There is nothing in the overture to "Neues vom Tage" more important than a certain perky impudence and some clever scoring of it; but the plot of the opera itself scarcely would invite any other qualities than those which Hindemith enshrined in its introduction.

Of far greater importance was Leo Sowerby's symphonic poem, "Prairie," a work based upon a poem by Carl Sandburg. The Chicago composer has contributed to the repertory a production that does great credit to his skill as well as to his imagination. Mr. Sowerby saw clearly in his inner vision the tranquil waving of the wheat in the fields as the sun went down and heard the noisy rattle of the reaper and the voices of the harvesters as they hauled in the crops. He did not seek, in his "Prairie," to make realism the dominant feature of his score, yet there can be no doubt that the music caught and held the picture that was in his thought.

Ernst Krenek's Little Symphony, which followed Sowerby's fine effort, scarcely needs detailed comment. The composer, at once time an uncompromising ultra-modernist, has apparently thrown overboard his cargo of bizarrerie and taken on another one of banality. Some of his Little Symphony was born of jazz, some of it of the vacuity of German operetta of 40 years ago and some of it of nothing in particular.

Perhaps Krenek's music sounded less bearable than it might have if it had not followed Haydn's D major Concerto for piano, the solo part of which was interpreted by José Iturbi. That artist poured lovely artistry into a delightful and unaffected work. Mr. Iturbi has little to learn of the secrets of fine piano playing. His is a touch of pellucid clarity, a tone of alluring charm. His musicianship, no less than his technical ability, made Haydn's concerto a benediction on the ear. The pianist also was heard in Liszt's flashy Concerto in E flat major. Mr. Iturbi probably selected that composition in order to prove that he could thunder on the keyboard as well as purr; that he could be a virtuoso as well as a poet. Certainly he proved his point.

The Civic Orchestra of Chicago presented an ambitious program at a concert given March 22. Mr. Stock gave additional momentousness to the efforts of the young performers by conducting a performance of Strauss's "Don Juan," a composition in which the orchestra gave a reading of astonishing brilliance. The remainder of the program was directed by Eric DeLamarter, who, it is fair to add, has been primarily responsible for the quite phenomenal progress made by the organization since the beginning of the season. He took the organization through a sparkling interpretation of the overture to Wolf-Ferrari's "Secret of Susanne" and was highly successful with Deems Taylor's attractive suite, "Through the Looking Glass." Nor must anything but commendation be given to the playing of two pieces by Saint-Saëns — the "Danse Macabre" and the French Military March from the Suite "Algérienne." The orchestra showed, too, what it could do in the tricky matter of accompanying a soloist. Miss Sara Levee, a gifted young pianist, set forth César Franck's Variations Symphoniques with arresting ability.

F. B.

The Bach Festival

Last night in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra appeared in new guise to those who are following its triumphal progress through its Bach Festival. Against a background of rich tapestries, the orchestra, divided into two groups, sat at informal ease during a program in which it, as a unit, had no part. To soften further the somewhat austere lines of the platform walls a curtain of velvet was hung, against whose taupe-colored folds a bronze bust of Maj. Henry L. Higginson, to whose memory the evening was dedicated, stood in sharp relief. The drawing room atmosphere was continued in the lavish use of box trees and acacia plants, the ensemble forming a background of unusual beauty for the two instruments of Bach's own period, the organ and the harpsichord.

The formal program opened with three organ numbers—Fantasia in C minor, Adagio from the Toccata in C major and the C major Fugue—played by Wallace Goodrich. There followed a brief reading of messages from all parts of the United States by Judge Frederick P. Cabot, who assumed the rôle of master of ceremonies, introducing the speaker of the evening, Bliss Perry, whose topic was "Henry L. Higginson." Mr. Perry, in felicitous manner, brought to the attention of the audience the several definite periods in the life of the honored founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, from the days when as a lad he heard the great Italian operas from a seat in the gallery to the days when, as sponsor for a magnificent orchestra, he listened to the great symphonic works. One hoped for a tribute, however slight, to Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, who must have stood shoulder to shoulder with her husband in his aspirations and enterprises. Although the speaker confined himself strictly to his text, the audience paid tribute to Mrs. Higginson by rising en masse when, at the conclusion of Mr. Perry's address, she was escorted from the platform by Judge Cabot.

After the intermission came a group of numbers for the harpsichord, the "Italian" Concerto, the Fantasia No. 3 in C minor and the Gigue in D minor, played by Mme. Patorni-Casadésus, who was persuaded by Dr. Koussevitzky (seated with his men) to repeat the "Gigue," thereby greatly delighting an extremely applausive audience.

At this point in the formal program came an unexpected but wholly delightful speech by Dr. Koussevitzky, and to conclude a program of unmistakable Boston flavor, a pair of organ solos, Chorale-prelude, "Schmücke dich, o liebe Seele," and the Fugue in G minor, played by Mr. Goodrich.

Donald Grout

Last night, in Jordan Hall, an audience of unmistakable enthusiasm listened to a recital by Donald Grout, pianist. Mr. Grout announced the following program: Mendelssohn, Prelude and Fugue in E minor; Weber, "Perpetual Motion"; Debussy, Sarabande and Toccata; Beethoven, Sonata Op. 26; Griffes, "The Fountain of the Acqua Paola"; Turina, "Orgia" (Danzas Fantasticas, No. 3); Liszt, "Gnomenreigen"; Chopin, Scherzo in B minor.

Mr. Grout, if memory serves, has not been heard in a recital in Boston for some time, nor do we remember a former occasion upon which he has offered an entire program. Last night he disclosed a fluent technique, together with an apparent sensitiveness to melody. His tone can become, on occasion, a thing of loveliness, as aptly shown in the numbers by Debussy. It can also become hard and inflexible, which is unfortunate, for it would seem to be a totally unnecessary fault, and one easily remedied were Mr. Grout to put his mind to it, for he is young and possessed of very evident talent for playing the piano in a thoughtful and musical manner.

G. M. S.

Boston Art Notes

Grafly Memorial Show

Friends and admirers of Charles Grafly have prevailed upon the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to give an exhibition in his memory. His works may be seen in the galleries of the Renaissance Court.

For 12 years Charles Grafly was associated with the Museum School. This sculptor excelled in portraiture, as can be discovered in the numerous busts in this exhibit. He captured in every portrayal the unmistakable traits in the model which established character, especially its vivacious side. Mr. Grafly did not flatter with suave surface or idealized feature; he was true to the eye, and that fidelity may give a work of art a more convincing beauty than sheer idealization. Brows are furrowed, mouths twisted, noses thickened or thinned. The impression is vigorous, convincing, insistent.

To this school of plastic many fine contemporary sculptors belong. They do not chisel, they mold. The result is more dramatic, more personal, more mobile, than the unadulterated plasticity of adherents of the other group. These are the romantics, the others for contrast are the classics.

Several symbolic studies round out the exhibition, but show a common failing in sculptors—paradoxically to be found wanting in imagination in the frankly imaginative subject.

D. A.

Program for Women Arranged by Bakers

Participation of women in business fields has spread to the baking industry and the New England Bakers' Association, planning for its annual convention to be held at Swampscott, May 24-26, is arranging a special program for the women who accompany the men.

In the past the association urged attendance of women but provided no program for them other than sports and entertainment. This year, meetings will be held on two afternoons with discussions of particular interest to women. These meetings are to be entirely separate from the meetings attended by the men.

Bakers from all parts of New England are to attend the meeting. Production and retail problems are to be discussed. A new set of by-laws will be presented.

WASHINGTON FUND OF $100,000 URGED

William S. Youngman, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, with representatives of historic and patriotic societies, urged at a hearing yesterday before the joint Legislative Ways and Means Committee, favorable action on the petition for an appropriation of "not more than $100,000" to be used for the State's bicentennial celebration of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, chairman of the Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial Committee and sponsor of the petition, led the plea for the appropriation. He told of national plans for the observance next year, and urged that Massachusetts be allowed to participate properly in the celebration.

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	12:30
Sales (in hundreds)			
18 Agfa Ansco	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
2 All Am Gen	11	11	11
3 Allied Prod A	28¼	27¾	28¼
1 Allegheny Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500 †Alum Co Am	218	208	216
1 Alum Co Am pf	109½	109½	109½
2 Am Cities P&LB	9½	9½	9½
7 Am Com Pow A	16¾	16½	16¾
3 Am Cyan B	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
7 Am & Fgn Pw war	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Am Gas & El	79½	79½	79½
2 Am Invest B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
175 †Am Laundry Mach	37½	37½	37½
1 Am Light & Trac	53½	53½	53½
61 Am Maracaibo	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Am Nat Gas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
19 Am Sup Power	18	17⅞	18
7 Am Sup P 1st pf	98½	98	98
5 Am Sup Pow pf	89	88½	89
1 Am U&Gen B vtc	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Anglo Chi C Nit	13½	13	13
25 Am Yvette	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1 Am Ut & Gen pf	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
17 Appalach Gas	7	7	7
5 Ark Nat Gas A	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Apponaug	71	71	71
11 Asso G&E A	23¾	23	23½
1 Asso G&E war	11-16	11-16	11-16
3 Atlas Util	7½	7¼	7½
B			
1 Bahia Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Bahia Corp pf	2½	2½	2½
†323 Bigelow Sanf Carpet	29¼	28½	29¼
2 Bourjois	8½	8¼	8½
20 Braz Tr & Lt	23	22¾	22⅞
†10 Buss Mfg	159	159	159
1 Buf Niag & E P pf	26½	26½	26½
10 Burco war	1	1	1
C			
1 Can Marc Wireless	3¾	3¾	3¾
6 Carib Syn	1½	1½	1½
8 Cent Pub Serv A	19½	19⅜	19⅜
1 Cen States El	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Cen Sta El pf xw	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
2 Centrif Pipe	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Chain Strs Dev	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Chain Ph Al nv	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
24 Cities Service	19½	19¼	19¼
2 Cit Serv B pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Claude Neon Lts	8½	8½	8½
2 Colum Oil & G vtc	5¼	5¼	5¼
10 †Comwlth Ed	250	250	250
3 Comwlth & So war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Commun Wat Serv	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Cons Cop Min	3½	3⅛	3½
2 Cons Dairy	6½	6	6
5 Cons G&E Balt	98½	98	98½
1 Cont Chic Corp	9¼	9¼	9¼
†75 Cont Shares cvt pf	40¾	40	40
86 Cord Corp	14⅜	13⅞	14¼
32 Curtiss Wright war	⅝	⅝	⅝
16 Cusi Mex Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
D			
2 Dayton Airpl	1½	1⅜	1½
63 De Forest	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
2 Derby Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
12 Detroit Aircraft	3	2⅞	2⅞
1 Dinkler Hot A	8	8	8
4 Douglas Airc	22⅝	22½	22⅝
1 Durh Dup pr pf	21	21	21
7 Duquesne Gas	4¼	3¾	4
57 Durant Mot	3¼	3	3½
E			
1 East States Pw B	22½	22½	22½
4 Eisler Elec	6⅛	6	6
36 El Bond & Sh	58⅜	57¾	57¾
1 El Bond & Sh pf	108	108	108
3 El Bond & Sh 5% pf	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 El Pow Assoc	18¾	18	18¼
3 El P&L opt war	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1 Electric Share	17	17	17
2 Electric Share pf	86⅞	86¾	86¾
7 Empire Corp	2½	2⅜	2½
18 Europe El deb rts	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
F			
1 Fandango	¼	¼	¼
1 Fla P&L 7% pf	103	103	103
5 Food Mach	32½	32¼	32½
3 Ford Mot France	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
‡ 10 Ford Mot Ltd	17⅝	17	17
1 Foremost Dairy	1	1	1
84 Ford Mot Ltd rts	¾	⅞	⅞
2 Foremost Fabrics	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
G			
4 Gen Aviation Corp	11¼	11¼	11¼
39 Gen Bak NY	23⅜	23	23¼
†50 Gen G&.. cv pf B	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	128	128	128
1 Gilbert Co	8½	8½	8½
1 Glen Alden Coal	43	43	43
1 Gold Seal Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Golden Center Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
34 Goldman Sachs	11¼	11	11⅛
4 Groc Str Prod vtc	6¼	6	6
4 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	66½	66¼	66¼
H			
3 Helena Rubenstein	3⅛	3	3
11 Hudson Bay M&S	6¼	6	6¼
2 Humble Oil	56⅛	56	56⅛
5 Hygrade Food	5⅛	4¾	5
I			
21 Intercon Petrol	⅝	½	⅝
7 Internat Pet	12⅝	12½	12½
1 Inter Saf Raz B	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
6 Inter Util B	10¼	10	10
1 Intstate Equit	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Inters Eq cv pf	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Irving Air Ch	10½	10½	10½
1 Ital Superpow A	5¾	5¾	5¾
J			
1 Jonas Naum pf	8	8	8
L			
1 Lehigh C & N	25½	25½	25½
3 Leonard Oil	1½	1½	1½
5 Lib McN & Lib	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
32 Loew's war	⅞	⅛	⅛
1 Loew's deb rts	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Lone Star Gas	22½	22½	22½
M			
1 MacMarr St	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3 Massey Harris	7	7	7
1 Mass Util Asso	4⅞	4⅞	4

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

REAL ESTATE
(Continued)

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Exclusive List Summer Rentals
Furnished and Unfurnished
at Attractive Prices
Consult ALICE JONES
REALTY SERVICE
Open Sundays
1091 BOSTON POST ROAD, RYE Tel. 2330
Send for illustrated booklet.

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RYE, N. Y.—Rent unfurnished, well-decorated 9-room house, 3 baths, 2-car garage, grounds; fine school; desirable private location; attractive rental.
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SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
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24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tourists' refined, quiet home; central. 1314 Rhode Island Avenue N. W. Tel. Decatur 0278. Garage. Cut ad out.

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A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 Weekly
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New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortably and well furnished, all light and airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall Street.
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CARPENTER and caretaker wants position in city or country, middle aged, single. Write HILMERS, 1343 Lexington Ave., New York City.

CARPENTER and stair builder. 18 years' experience, desires position; go anywhere. GEORGE C. ERBE, 1442 Nedro Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

GARDENER, single, knowing business thoroughly, all branches, wishes private place, steady position; references. Box L-11, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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EXPERIENCED COOK—English, city or country. Write Box K-10, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TRAVELING COMPANION OR CHAPERONE
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SUMMER HOMES WANTED

WANTED—For about six weeks this summer, within 50 miles of New York, a reasonable comfortable furnished seashore home with sleeping porch and maid's room; references exchanged. 1 Dellwood Circle, Bronxville, N. Y.

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KATHARINE LA SHECK Contralto
Teacher of the Art of Singing
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FOUR FREE SCHOLARSHIPS
Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, Bass (or Baritone)
Apply by Letter
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Suite, furnished, two corner rooms, bathroom with shower, two-four persons; ocean front; balcony unobstructed view; kitchen included if desired. Address Apartment No. 1, Boardwalk at Virginia Avenue.

N. Y. C.—Sublet until Oct. 1st, 2-room elevator apartment, 3 large closets, fireplace, kitchen, bath, $80. BUtterfield 8-9228.

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Brookline, Mass.—Sublet at Once
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THE GAS APPLIANCE EXCHANGE
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You'll find it extremely easy to dress well without ruining the bank account by shopping at
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500 Pine St. 5-2151 — 430 State St. 5-1360

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BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

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BRAKE SERVICE
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Men's Spring Suits
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21.00 to 34.50
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$21.00 and $25.00
Vitality Shoes for Men and Women
$5 and $6
FOSTER SYSTEM CO.
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Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
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INCORPORATED

For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use
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BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

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SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

BRAUNFIELD
MILLINERY
MAIN STREET

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England
THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER
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HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

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Storage *Repairing*
Phone Greenwich 1908-1027
Willard Storage Battery Co.
LEWIS STREET GARAGE
BATTERY SERVICE & SALES STATION
AUTO ELECTRICIANS
10-14 Lewis Street, Greenwich, Conn.
Towing *Washing*

Schwartz, *the Florist*
238 GREENWICH AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONN.
Telephones
Port Chester 174 Greenwich 2811

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800—1801

THE PUTNAM TRUST CO.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

New Coats and Dresses for Easter
at
The Shirley Shoppe
121 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 891

Favorite Shoe Store
Fashion Footwear for Every Occasion
102 No. Main Street Portchester, N. Y. Tel. 1157 — 92 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 946

The LITTLE SHOP
12 W. PUTNAM AVE. Tel. 2144-M
Old World Importations
Distinctive—Individual
Frances Clark Dress Shop
Knitted Suits, Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry, etc.
236 GREENWICH AV. Tel. 224

GREENWICH
(Continued)

Royal Scarlet Market
A chain store offering quality and economy in Meats, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables. Free delivery
Tel. 3598 270 GREENWICH AVE.

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

HARTFORD

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1-4 daily except Saturdays and Holidays

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M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
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HAVE YOU DINED AT
Peter Pan's?
Where Delicious Food is Delightfully Served
Special $1.00 Dinner on Sundays, 12-8
8 NORTH MAIN ST., West Hartford Center
Tel. 4-2523

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Attractive—Serviceable
LEATHER GOODS
To Meet Your Every Need
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1812 68 Church Street

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77-79 ASYLUM STREET
AN UP-TO-DATE AND COMPLETE LENDING LIBRARY AT YOUR SERVICE

THE SCANDIA MARKET COMPANY
Meats and Groceries
858 PARK STREET Phone 2-0498

DENNISTON & SON
General Insurance and Real Estate
955 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Phone 4-4007

Hazel Young Cafeteria
15 ASYLUM STREET
(Around the corner from Main Street)
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:00 DINNER 5:00 to 7:30

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1128 MAIN

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Sports for Everyone
FISHING TACKLE
BASEBALL GOODS
GOLF SUPPLIES
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SPORT CLOTHING
ALLING RUBBER CO.
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314—Phone—314

THE
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 COLONY STREET

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable
Phone 422 for information
79-83 COURT STREET

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

CAULKINS & POST Inc.
"The Store of Superior Service"
COMPLETE
HOME FURNISHINGS
488 MAIN STREET Phone 1275

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

ENGRAVING
PRINTING
GEORGE W. SCHNEIDER CO.
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Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

Easter Cards
1c to 50c
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
FOOD PRODUCTS
JAMES AHERN
172 COURT STREET Phone 168

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

The Curve Comes Into Its Own
We have models that will mould themselves to your figure so perfectly as to bring it the utmost in grace and charm. Expert fittings. Be fitted for your Easter outfit.
Willett Corset Shop
72 WASHINGTON ST. Phone 949-W

HATS REBLOCKED
SHOES RESOLED
Both Done Well at the
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118 MAIN STREET Phone 2299

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Bring Us Your Films for Superior Work. State whether Semi-Mat or Glossy Finish Desired.
Mail Orders Filled
FOUNTAIN PHOTO SERVICE

PLUMBING — HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
Estimates Cheerfully Given
BACON BROS.
359 MAIN ST. Phone 510

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Royal Club Hats
$3.50—$5—$6
Interwoven Socks, 25c, 35c, 50c, $1. Bates Street Shirts, $1.50, $1.95, $2.45. Cheney Ties, 95c, $1.45, $1.95.
WUCHERT & LAKE
142 Main St.—Next to Hoffmann's Bakery

Leonard-Herrmann Co.
WOMAN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN - - NEW BRITAIN

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office: 36 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 1223
Main Office and Works: 415 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 864
R. J. KLOIBER — A. F. EICHSTAEDT

Alling Rubber Co.
KEDS
SPORT SHOES BY BASS
240 MAIN ST. Phone 2139
"New Britain's Only Rubber Store."

Cooked Food Shop
Fresh Meats and Delicatessen
O. H. HENRICH
118 Main Street
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
E. J. RESTELLI
Tel. 3583

NEW HAVEN

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily, except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806, MALLEY BUILDING

Dress Up Your Home for Easter!
Gay new cretonnes . . . dainty, fresh curtains . . . all made to order in our workroom by experts. Slip-covers, draperies, window shades, curtains, couch covers . . . A host of new, lovely materials from which to select!
Draperies—Fifth Floor
SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
It's Time to Consider Your New Easter Coat
$29.50
We have a delightful new collection of Emalleyn models that have just arrived at this exceedingly considerate price!
COATS—SECOND FLOOR

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
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THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

Golden Rule Pure Foods
and Household Necessities
are sold direct to consumer at wholesale prices. We will appreciate your giving our representative an interview.
The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.
COLUMBUS, OHIO
Local Service Representative
F. B. STIPPICH, 265 First Ave., W. Haven

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET
Main Spring Arch Shoes

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
129 TEMPLE ST.

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

JOHNSONIAN SUITS Just arrived.
Greater value than ever.
These new Johnsonians $29.75
Johnson Style
Johnson Service
Johnson Guarantee
Single Breasted
Double Breasted
Two Button—Three Button Models
Oxford Greys—Tan Mixtures
Grey Worsteds—Blue Worsteds
Regulars—Shorts—Stouts—Longs
57 YEARS
serving quality to the public
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

Easter Greeting Cards
ESTAB. 1890
The Harvey Lewis Co.
Everything Optical
849 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

HARRIS-HART CO.
Fancy Ice Cream
and
Frozen Desserts
2-10 Winchester Avenue 5-5104

Harper Method
Care of the Hair, Skin and Nails
ELIZABETH YOUNG
185 Church St. Room 1018
Phone 8-7047

Mrs. Emley's Food Shop
Incorporated
HOME BAKERY
Phone 6-3686 1361½ Chapel St.

MARY LYONS SHOPPE
Dresses and Millinery
Moderate Prices
88 ORANGE STREET 3-9036

Oriental Restaurant
Chinese and American Food
Lunch 45c : Dinner 55c
31 CHURCH ST. Phone 3-6654

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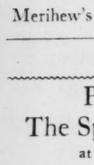

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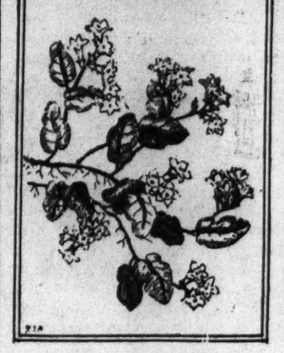
All Nature



Trailing Arbutus

CONTRARY to what might be supposed if one were to judge by its height, the arbutus (or mayflower) is a shrub with a prostrate, woody stem—instead of being herbaceous as are most other wild flowers of its size.

This plant rarely reproduces itself from seed but depends almost entirely upon its rooting system for propagation. Its terminal flower clusters are so laden with nectar that birds and small animals eat them as readily as they do wild strawberries—thus making seeding almost impossible in most cases.

As plants with hard stems do not sprout so readily as tender herbs, the arbutus is of slow growth. On account of this tendency it is a calamity to the plant to be dragged up by the roots and cut in pieces afterward. Some consider that its flowers should not be picked at all; but if you know where it grows abundantly, and use scissors to cut the short flower stems, carefully avoiding the root-stem, it will do no harm to take a few blossoms. However, gathering with a camera and carrying away a picture of the beauty spot in its entirety gives a lasting remembrance of having done well by that little flower which endeared itself to the pilgrim settlers of New England.

The delicate pink arbutus blossoms spread into five points like a star, and the fragrance somewhat resembles that of the water lily. The smooth evergreen leaves are little more than an inch long, with a deeply indented midrib. The plant itself rarely grows to a height of six inches, the rootlets branching frequently to send up new growth at short intervals. The growth is so slow that it takes a clump about four years to become the size of a plate.

The National Flower Preservation Society urges that we refrain from buying bunches of arbutus by the wayside, and so discourage persons from ruthlessly gathering the rapidly disappearing plant for commercial purposes.

A Word a Day

Raise, Rise

Raise rhymes with lays, rise with lies.

The press has been a frequent offender in using "raise" as a noun in the sense of "an increase or advance" (as of price, value, salary, etc.). We see almost daily in headline, cartoon, or story some reference to "getting a raise"; it should be a "rise."

The difference becomes clear when we study the words as verbs. Whatever "raises" exerts a lifting on something else; therefore, it is always proper, grammatically at least, for an employer to "raise" an employee's salary. Whatever "rises," on the other hand, itself moves upward, and the movement upward (or the distance moved upward) is known as the "rise." The "raise" of the salary is the act or procedure of increasing or raising it; the increase itself is the "rise."

"Raise" goes back to the Icelandic *reisa*, "to raise, to make to rise"; "rise" is traceable to the Old High German *risan*, "to move up, to rise."

Example: "The spring rains raised the river to the highest level in years, the rise being 10 feet."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Passing Show: Now is the time to sneak into your neighbor's shed at night and oil your lawn-mower.

Kiwanis Magazine: The man who put the din in dinner took the rest out of restaurants.

A Quotation for Today

LORD, what a change within us one short hour spent in Thy presence will prevail to make.
—TRENCH.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

Betty Ann went on a door-shutting spree today—
And while I wasn't looking I got locked in the guest room—
And while waiting for Joan to come and let me out I fell asleep—
And when I woke up it was dark and Wow! wasn't I flabbergasted!
But so was Joan when she came in answer to my bark and let me out—

Odds and Ends

Carillons

Carillons were first introduced in Belgium, the Netherlands and northern France about 400 years ago.

Indian Tribe Has Flivver

Although residing in an unbroken forest tract, a tribe of Indians in Alaska purchased an automobile, the members taking turns in driving it back and forth over a quarter-mile track which they carved through the forest.

Loudspeaker for Automobile

A woman in England has replaced the horn on her motorcar with a microphone and loudspeaker through which she issues a warning "Look out!"

Long Distance Fliers

The arctic tern, a species of sea gull, makes the round trip from the arctic to the antarctic region each year, a journey of 22,000 miles; the tiny humming bird of North America winters in South America.

Italy's Wealthiest City

While Naples is still Italy's most populous city, Milan is now its richest municipality; it contributes about one-sixth of the taxes paid by the entire Kingdom.

AUSTERE GARB—
KATHARINE H. HENDRICK, A LONDON BARRISTER IS ONE OF THE FEW WOMEN AUTHORIZED TO WEAR THE WIG OF OLD ENGLISH LEGAL TRADITION.

In Lighter Vein

Obliging

Mistress: "I shall want you to help at my dance on the 15th."

New Maid: "Yes, ma'am, I'll arrange to have dancing lessons at once."—*Pages Gaies* (Yverdon).

Humorist

Very Erratic Golfer (reminiscently, pausing in hunt for umpteenth lost ball): "Ah, dear old France! I've played golf in France."

Bored Caddie: "Sliced a ball across the Channel, I s'pose."

Louder!

Parliamentary Candidate: "I will raise a voice that will be heard from one end of this land to another—yes, and beyond the borders of the kingdom!"

Voice From the Rear: "Speak up, guv'nor!"—*Leicester Mercury.*

That Military Trend

"Did you reprove that usher?"

"No, I spoke to the manager, and he said the offender would be court-martialed."

Meaningless!

My wife's sense of humor is bad. The other day I heard a good conundrum and decided to catch her on it. "Why are men like mules?" I asked her when I went home.

"Don't judge all men by yourself," was her meaningless answer.—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

What a Pal!

Sheffield, Eng.

PAL, a large Irish terrier, was trotting along one of the main thoroughfares on a fine Sunday morning. Most people were in church, and Pal was on his way to meet his master, as he did every Sunday morning. It was very quiet; no trams commenced to run before 1 o'clock, and Pal liked to have the road more or less to himself.

Suddenly he stopped, gazing in amazement at a small white rough-haired terrier puppy, who was having a tussle with a rib of beef bone, much larger than himself. A pup trying to tackle a big bone was perfectly in order; but that a pup should do so right in the middle of the car track was out of all consideration.

Pal ran into the road, picked up the small terrier and set him down on the sidewalk. But the pup was not acquiescing in such interference, and was back at the bone again like a streak of greased lightning. Again Pal seized the pup and put him into safety; and again the little fellow returned to his feed.

Pal stood for a moment as if considering what to do in such a situation and then a new plan of campaign presented itself in regard to the rescue job. This time, he took up the bone and placed it carefully on the sidewalk. White pup looked puzzled for a moment and then decided to go after his precious bone.

Apparently that was exactly what Pal wanted him to do, for as soon as he saw that the puppy was out of the way of the trams that would shortly be running, he continued his journey up the hill as unconcerned as if he had done nothing unusual.

What They Say

Progress

"We progress as we conserve human energy—as we get more for the expenditure of the same effort."—*Henry Ford.*

Peace

"The peace idea has progressed immensely in the last few years."—*Frank B. Kellogg, former United States Secretary of State.*

SYNONYM GOLF

Puzzle No. 17

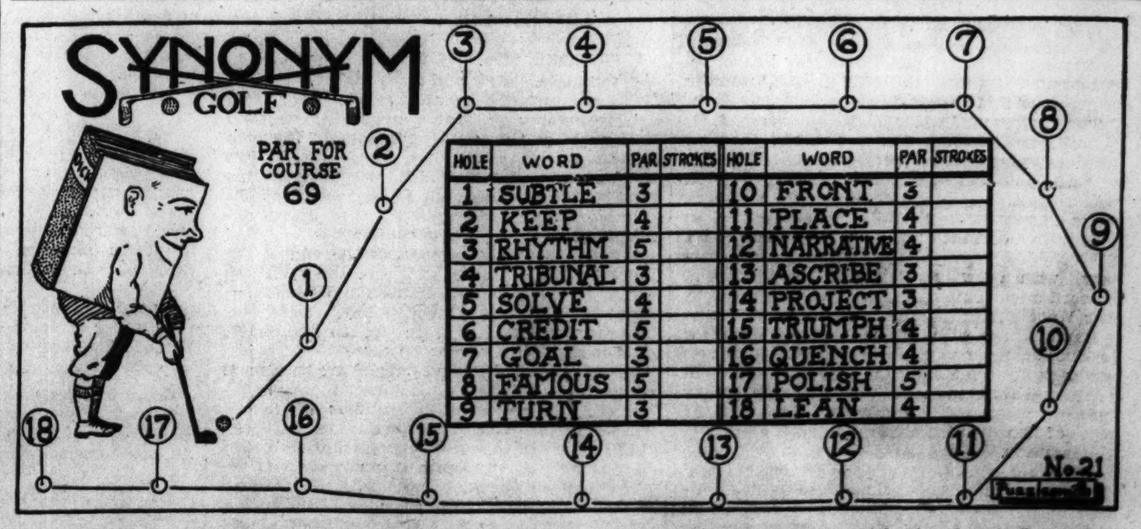
Winner:
T. C. ROGERS FAMILY, Westfield, N. J.

Hole Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1. Factory	4	Mill	4
2. Dale	4	Dip	3
3. Game	4	Fun	3
4. Junket	5	Feast	5
5. Abet	3	Aid	3
6. Fashion	4	Fad	3
7. Lapse	4	Slip	4
8. Calendar	4	Log	3
9. Moiety	4	Bit	3
10. Balk	4	Foil	4
11. Name	3	Dub	3
12. Office	4	Duty	4
13. Haul	3	Tow	3
14. Early	4	Soon	4
15. Vision	3	See-C	1
16. Imagine	4	See-C	1
17. Sagacity	5	Ken	3
18. Vacancy	3	Gap	3
	69		57

Our New Jersey friend having won two rounds of Synonym Golf with the aid of his daughter, now calls in the whole family and wins a third! If there isn't a moral in that for the rest of you men, "Dick Shunary" would like to know! Most of the synonyms are quite clear, but any doubters about hole 16 are invited to compare Imagine v. t. 2 and See v.t. 2 in Webster's New International Dictionary. ("Dick" reminds the winners that "fête" on hole 4, "end" on 7, "jib" on 10, "job" on 12, "old" on 14, etc., would have been acceptable to lower their score.)

A large number of scores submitted were under 57; the lowest was a 45 sent in by a sharp-shooter from Monrovia, Calif. Among the disqualifying words were: (1) "bee-B," "gin," "pen," "pit"; (2) "lea" "low," "pit," "del"; (4) "tea-T" "eat," "joy," "riot," "dine," "trip"; (6) "do"; (7) "go"; (9) "one," "mid"; (10) "mix," "shy," "dam"; (13) "by," "new," "sun," "a. m."; (17) "art," "keen."

Eleven-year-old Alec in Woodhaven, N. Y., sent in a score of 57, but "del," reformed spelling for "dell," was a mite too modern for "Dick." Try again!


SYNONYM GOLF
PAR FOR COURSE 69
HOLE WORD PAR STROKES HOLE WORD PAR STROKES
1 SUBTLE 3 10 FRONT 3
2 KEEP 4 11 PLACE 4
3 RHYTHM 5 12 NARRATIVE 4
4 TRIBUNAL 3 13 ASCRIBE 3
5 SOLVE 4 14 PROJECT 3
6 CREDIT 5 15 TRIUMPH 4
7 GOAL 3 16 QUENCH 4
8 FAMOUS 5 17 POLISH 5
9 TURN 3 18 LEAN 4
No. 21

RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, SCOUR is a par 5 for the seventeenth hole, but RUB is an eagle 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

America and Disarmament

IF THE cause of international disarmament is to attain even a measure of success at the world conference set for next February, it must be backed with the enthusiastic support of all foes of militarism. Without truly world-wide coöperation, the fullest results cannot be achieved. Nations are too likely to appoint delegations made up of admirals, generals and diplomats, and calmly expect these professional soldiers—and allies of soldiers—to put themselves out of business. Unless pressure be applied by civilian populations little of value will result.

Many observers are disquieted because of apparent indications that the United States State Department is planning to hold aloof from active participation in the conference. The explanation is offered that the United States has no share in the exaggerated land armaments of the day, that its own army is little more than a police force, and that in no conceivable circumstances can it come into conflict with the land armaments of continental Europe.

The proposition is not entirely convincing. It may be admitted that the chief concern of the United States is with the limitation of the naval forces of the great powers. But Americans can scarcely forget that fifteen years ago the United States had to raise an army of 4,000,000 men and transport much of it overseas to cope with the huge armies of Germany and her allies. Today Americans say, "Never again!" But however admirable that determination, few will question that it would be shattered were Europe again to become a shambles.

It is vital to peace that a check be put upon militarism. It is vital to the interests of the United States, as the world's creditor, that the squandering of money upon implements of wholesale slaughter be stopped. Prosperity cannot be brought back to a depressed world by teaching millions of men the goosestep and spending hundreds of millions of dollars on cannon and poison gas. The United States cannot sit quiescent in the face of such a misdirection of human effort.

That any such program of aloofness is contemplated at Washington is doubtful. But it may be well for the American people to let the Administration know something of the sentiment of the country. The innumerable societies for the advancement of peace, for the study of international affairs and for education on the League of Nations can serve a useful purpose at this time by organizing and directing public opinion in support of a militant policy against militarism. The United States ought to be and can be the determining moral force at the General Conference for Disarmament in 1932.

A Flourishing Motor Luxury

ONE of the American industries which succeeded in passing through the year 1930 unscathed by general economic conditions was, paradoxically, a luxury industry, the manufacture of motorboats. That year was one of the industry's best, and 1931 looks even brighter. Clearly, those who felt the urge to venture into water motoring in the year 1929 were not prevented from doing so by conditions in 1930. Accordingly, motorboating has become relatively the fastest growing of the three forms of motoring—land, water, and air. Its increased following is of a proportion that indicates the public has discovered a new motor pastime.

Water motoring is frankly a luxury. It makes few, if any, pretensions to utility, and its leaders have no hope of competing with the motorcar or the airplane except on the recreational basis. The aspect of competition even here is somewhat difficult to detect, what with engine builders and motorcar makers having their marine divisions and their aircraft branches.

There were approximately 100,000 converts to the ranks of boat-owning enthusiasts last year in the United States alone. Even more are expected in 1931, which will bring the total number of boat owners to approximately 1,000,000.

The increase in water motoring has had its definite explanations. For one thing, splendid technical progress has been made in the design of both boats and power plants. Outboard speed performance has reached fifty miles an hour, while family inboards will travel as fast as twenty-five or thirty miles an hour, and with a degree of reliability quite impressive as compared with a few years ago. The possibilities of inboard speedboats have just been illustrated by Gar Wood's record of 100 miles an hour.

Hand in hand with technical progress has come production engineering advancement that puts water motoring within the financial reach of additional thousands. Outboards at $150, family inboards below $1000, and cabin cruisers at the price of luxury automobiles are now the boast of the industry.

These recent achievements in design and production engineering are being called to the attention of the public in motorboat shows and in showrooms, not on the river front, but in the motor shopping districts of all cities near enough to a body of water to justify water motoring interest.

Motor-driven small boats are virtually as old as automobiles. They are just now beginning to "arrive" in the national motoring consciousness. Their makers expect them always to remain in the class of luxuries, but there to grow and flourish.

On the Trail of the Tiger

THE decision of the New York Legislature to undertake a thoroughgoing investigation of official corruption in New York City is one of the most heartening victories the cause of good government has won in the United States since the war. Recent years have seen an appalling endurance of bad government in many of the larger cities.

For months it has seemed that one shameful disclosure after another of judicial, police and administrative malfeasance would fail sufficiently to arouse the people of New York. It has seemed that citizens, made to feel helpless by the very size of the city's political organization, would continue to say, "What can I do?" and to answer their own question by doing nothing. It has seemed that Tammany, most efficient of all America's city "machines," would go on smirking complacently, finding a fancied security in the failure of repeated scandals to break public indifference.

But popular indignation has been rolling up like a snowball. Encouraging effects of it had been seen in the restricted investigations of the magistrates' courts, the district attorney's office and the police. Yet there was danger that the organization primarily responsible for conditions would escape by sacrificing a few individuals, that the public would be led astray on a mere man hunt instead of keeping resolutely on the trail of the Tiger.

Now a full and searching inquiry into every phase of the city's government is assured. It is a victory to be proud of. It carries hope for a reawakening of civic righteousness throughout American politics, for it illustrates the fact that the public conscience is not entirely calloused, that it can be touched and can make itself effective in the purging of even the largest city.

It is a victory which already puts the fear of retribution in the hearts of officials who have betrayed their trust either by active corruption and misgovernment, or by passive, irresponsible failure to stop misgovernment. And it stands even now as a warning against future betrayals.

But the mere decision to undertake the investigation is not a complete victory; it has not won the war. The manner in which the investigation is conducted and the extent to which it results in actual prosecutions of wrongdoers will determine how complete the victory will be. The fact that the inquiry will be supervised by a Republican legislative committee but conducted by Samuel Seabury, an independent Democrat, who has already proved his probing abilities, should insure a nonpartisan and thorough airing of all that needs to be aired.

It looks like a real spring housecleaning. But if it is to achieve its best results a resolute and unflagging public opinion must support it at every stage. The Tiger should be trailed to his very den. The fire which makes the Wigwam smoke should be uncovered. If that is done, there will indeed be a victory for good government, the beneficial effects of which will be felt far beyond the borders of New York.

Porto Rico's Student Envoys

AT LEAST one group of envoys to the United States from Porto Rico have gained more attentive hearings recently because of President Hoover's visit to the Caribbean. These envoys are debaters representing the University of Porto Rico. Since their arrival last February they have fostered friendly relationships by discussing problems of the Caribbean countries with more than twenty teams, from McGill University in Montreal, Can., to Tulane University in New Orleans, La. The international aspect of the debates has been emphasized by some of them being conducted in Spanish.

These discussions seem all the more important because of a recent memorial by students of the University of Porto Rico to their chancellor. The memorial, urging that the university save the island's traditional culture from North American domination, illustrated the strong nationalistic feeling in Porto Rico. The student petitioners warned that the university was being converted into "an additional instrument of political and economic intervention in our country."

Collegiate debates attract small audiences and gain little space in the daily press. However, as a result of these debaters' clear statements, thousands in the United States will appreciate more fully the cultural traditions and aspirations of the Porto Ricans. They, in turn, will take back to Porto Rico a clearer understanding of views held by citizens of the United States. To this extent their visit may be expected to supplement, although in a small way, the beneficent results of President Hoover's trip.

The London of Tomorrow

A GLIMPSE into the future never fails to fascinate. Novels and plays that seek to picture events of a thousand years hence attract a large number of readers and spectators even if there is in them an inclination to lampoon human nature rather than to idealize it. But there is also that unfailing attraction of the familiar suddenly assuming the aspects of the utterly strange and wonderful that makes descriptions of the future so captivating.

It was chiefly the novelist of the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries who liked to indulge in Utopian accounts of the future: these, however, were usually dismissed by the reader as too improbable even if absorbing fancies. In more recent years, playwrights like Shaw and Capek have been more successful in holding the imagination of the public with philosophical melodramas of remote periods of future history. It would seem, however, that today town-planning experts and architects have completely supplanted the novelist and the playwright in their attempts to roam through the long thoroughfares of the cities of the future.

In England there have been published almost simultaneously two statements of what the London of the future will be like, which contain all the elements of the fantastic that are as a rule associated with the fanciful inventions of story-tellers. But neither of these statements bears the stamp of literary invention. One is the interim report on decentralization issued by the Greater London Regional Planning Committee, and the other embodies the opinion of one of England's foremost architects.

It is not surprising that the Regional Planning Committee does not agree with the eminent English architect that famous monuments like St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey should be demolished to make room for the broad avenues for automobile traffic and the terraced sidewalks for pedestrians of the city of the future. But both the town-planning authorities and the architect do agree on the essential characteristics of the London of tomorrow. They agree that it will be a lighter and brighter place; that it will no longer be overcrowded; that, while its center still will be devoted to business and government and pleasure, its peripheries will stretch out for many miles and form independent satellite towns, divided from one another by long stretches of open country; and that, finally, industry will be banished from its midst to places specially reserved for it, not far from the great power stations which will be built round their sources of supply, such as coal mines and waterfalls. Such is the London of the future envisaged by those who will be responsible for building it. It may well become an actuality sooner than is commonly expected.

Vocational Unemployment Relief

A PROGRAM of vocational education may go far toward relieving unemployment in America, according to the Federal Board of Vocational Information. If industrial changes are anticipated far enough in advance, men destined to be thrown out of work because of the introduction of new machinery, operations and processes in industry may be trained and retained for other types of labor. To this end employees and employers have well been urged to keep vocational schools informed of new jobs for which workers may be trained.

According to this board, specific instances have demonstrated the practicability of such a plan. It relates this example:

> A coal company in New York City decided, not long ago, to change from horse-driven trucks to motortrucks. This information was imparted to the union to which the drivers belonged. Instead of accepting the idea that discharge from work was inevitable, those members of the union purchased a truck, employed a competent instructor, and learned how to drive and make emergency repairs. A few months later when the president of the coal company explained to his workers the necessity of letting off the drivers of the horse-driven trucks, he was informed by the business agent of the union that the men were licensed motor-truck operators.

Another case is reported from New Jersey, where a railroad decided to electrify its lines. Instead of discharging its steam locomotive engineers, it trained them, while electrification was taking place, to be electric locomotive engineers. In the automobile industry many machine operators, released during 1930 after having learned to perform only one or two simple operations, awoke to the potential value of night school vocational courses.

Thus the vocational school has a useful province in relieving technological employment by retraining for new jobs men thrown out of work. At one of the oldest and best known schools, in Denver, Colo., some 7000 students attend various courses each year.

With these facts in hand it is clear that employers, employees and unions throughout the country cannot be too strongly urged to furnish information to such schools concerning employment possibilities and changes of methods. For where the courses make for skilled labor, skilled labor brings about more efficient production, lower costs to the consumer and great buying power; and these factors added together produce, as a natural result, greater buying power.

The Emancipation of Royalty

PRINCE SIGVARD of Sweden, who is showing some specimens of his skill in silverware designing at the Swedish Exhibition of Industrial Arts and Crafts in London, is not the first member of a royal house to venture into the realms of art. Only a few weeks ago the radio carried an air composed by Henry VIII, and a very pleasant air it was, too. Then, also, James I of Scotland and the better known James I of England dabbled in literary work.

Other examples might be added; but even then it must be admitted that these royal practitioners of art and literature were comparatively rare exceptions. Thus in spite of them Prince Sigvard can claim to be among the leaders of a movement, in another branch of which the Prince of Wales is a prominent figure. Not only has the twentieth century opened up to the poor and lowly certain professions that formerly were closed to them; it has done exactly the same for those of exalted station.

Until recently royal activities not connected with politics or war were looked at askance. Now, in a greater degree than ever before, it is regarded as a perfectly normal thing that members of a royal family should enter into artistic or economic enterprises like ordinary people. This is the mark of a really great emancipation.

Editorial Notes

If the gardener who is retiring after forty-five years' service at the White House could be induced to radiocast talks on spring flowers, a tribute to him would blossom forth in gardens throughout the nation.

By stating that "war is a profitless operation," the former director of the United States War Finance Corporation has extended his service into peace time.

Colored gloves to match one's costume are the latest vogue; yet many can look back to the time when a pair of red woolen mittens that Grandma knitted were just about the best ever.

Whatever the Federal War Policies Commission may decide about profiteering, the best way to prevent war-time fluctuations of prices is to stabilize peace.

The Machine Age leads to genuine higher standards of living only when it does not make human beings into machines.

In Defense of the Saxophone

"THE fellow who invented the saxophone ought to be arrested," said Bill. "That would be a little difficult," I returned, "seeing that he was born in 1814, and invented the much-abused instrument in 1840."

"Oh," Bill interrupted, "I thought some African invented it during the war. Anyway, he should have been arrested. Why didn't he invent a musical instrument while he was about it?"

Though I had earned my way through college playing the saxophone, upon graduating I had given it up as a profession, and few of my friends suspected that I had stooped so low—but to go on with the tale.

"A musical instrument?" I retorted in defense. "Why, Strauss uses a quartet of saxophones in his 'Domestic Symphony,' and—say—you're another one of those cynics who condemn the saxophone simply because it's used in jazz orchestras. You don't like this so-called jazz, so you pick the saxophone from the entire orchestra and make nasty cracks about it."

"And furthermore," I continued before Bill could collect his wits, "what about the violin and piano and trumpet? They're used in dance orchestras and can make just as weird noises as the saxophone. Why don't you pick on them?"

"Well," Bill began weakly, then gathering steam, "the orchestras wouldn't be so bad if they used more violins and pianos and trumpets, and fewer saxophones."

"I see," said I, "where I must give you a lesson in saxophone appreciation. Come on over to my place."

* * *

I pulled the dusty case out from under the bed and gently took out the shining silver instrument.

"So you're one of the 'cannibal blowers' yourself," Bill said, in a rather embarrassed tone. "And here I was panning your pet hobby. Forgive me."

"Sure, Bill, but it's not a hobby. At least it wasn't. I took it quite seriously at one time. It gave me my education."

"I'll take it all back," he offered. "It's a great instrument."

"No you won't," I protested, "and yes it is. Now listen." I gave him a brief history of the saxophone, explaining further that it was introduced by Kastner in 1844.

"It was used later," I continued, seeing that Bill was interested, "by Meyerbeer, Thomas, Saint-Saëns, Vincent d'Indy, Leoncavallo and Strauss, and quite widely in the French Army bands."

"But why, then," Bill asked, "isn't it used more now in symphony orchestras?"

"It is," I replied, "but not very commonly yet. Even where used it is not always known to the audience because few are looking for it, many would not recognize it anyway, and it is often hidden from view.

"You see, most of the symphony music was written before the saxophone was invented, or had come into wide use, and of course no parts were included for it. The saxophone is heard to better advantage when it has a definite part in the orchestration. Modern composers, however, are recognizing, slowly but surely, the possibilities of the instrument and are writing parts for it, but I don't think many of them give it a fair chance."

* * *

"Well," Bill argued, "they get plenty of chance to hear it on the radio."

"Yes, and there's another point," I agreed. "They hear it played in jazz orchestras, and played thus the saxophone does not give an accurate demonstration of its possibilities.

"Some of the criticism of the saxophone is perhaps justified," I continued, "in that those who criticize hear it under the conditions I have described. I admit it is capable of discord, but so are other instruments. It simply is easier to get 'different' effects on a saxophone. And when it is played as it should be, it is capable of the sweetest and the deepest kind of real music.

"We don't often hear it played rightly, because even when used in symphonies it never takes a solo part, and is seldom used outside as a solo instrument, except in stage or dance work. For jazz music it isn't felt necessary to play it in any way other than to produce the effect called for in that music."

* * *

I picked up the shining instrument, and played a few measures from the "Turkish March."

"That does explain a few things," Bill concluded. "Perhaps I have been a bit harsh in my judgment."

"Yes," I agreed, "people are inclined to judge many things harshly. We joke about the Einstein theory because we can't understand it. But the saxophone is weathering the storm, and will come through unscathed, except perhaps for a few comic nicknames."

R. W. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Why Discriminate Because of Age?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of March 11 there appeared a letter relative to age, signed by B. L. D. I myself am now passing through practically the experience of the lady mentioned therein.

I came to this place last fall and bought a little store in which was located the post office. I had charge of the office for a time as clerk, then made application for the position as postmaster, and my application was returned stating it would not be considered on account of my age, seventy.

This is a small settlement, and the store alone will not support one without the post office and the office will not pay without the store. The office will pay less than $300 per year, there is no one else to take it, and they are about to close it for want of a postmaster.

Physically and mentally, I am practically as good now as when I was forty-five, and have had a very wide experience as an accountant. The community have petitioned the Post Office Department asking them to reconsider and leave it as it is, but they say unless they receive an application from someone who is eligible, they will be compelled to close the office.

It is not surprising that employers discriminate against age when the Government sets the example. However, it works quite a hardship on those who have experienced too many birthdays. In my case, it looks as if I shall be compelled to close the store and dispose of the stock at a pretty heavy loss, and try to find something else, which is very hard to do at this time, besides, I can ill afford it.

About the time the World War started I went to a large city, and, my finances being pretty low, started looking for something to do. I could pass the examination for every position applied for, but was always turned down when they learned my age.

I finally tried to get work on the street with a pick and shovel, and I could easily do as much as any of them were doing, yet was turned down on account of age.

It appears to me that it would be well if this subject was brought before the public quite often, with a view to calling their attention to the fact that many people of threescore and over are still capable of giving several years of good service.

F. W.

America's Interest in Russia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of February 2 on America's interest in Russia draws attention to the increasing interest of the world in Russian affairs. The editorial intimates that this interest is, to a considerable extent at least, aroused because of the growing importance of the commercial relations between the two countries and its very great influence on American industry. While this phase has an undoubtedly great influence, it is, in the opinion of many, by far the least of them all.

To understand it from the more important standpoint, one must consider not only conditions in America and Russia, but in the world at large. The whole civilized world finds itself in a seething caldron of unrest. It is only the savage or noncivilized peoples of the world that have not found themselves in a completely new state of existence. The rest of us look out in bewilderment upon a panorama of vast unrest of almost kaleidoscopic variety.

This has all come about through the emergence of civilization in the last few decades into the machine age. We still think that "rugged individualism" is the motivating force, the sine qua non of modern life, entirely neglecting the fact that society is made up of individuals who could far better coöperate than wear themselves out in useless competition.

The rise of the machine, through which is produced the things by which mankind exists, has enabled us to produce in quantities so great that the unchanged basis of relative compensation for labor does not enable us to obtain for consumption all that we can or should have. Because we cannot buy back all that we produce, we are found with the example of unlimited abundance on one side and 6,000,000 people unable to get jobs on the other side. We find that in the unfortunate drought-stricken regions of the United States 700,000 people lack the bare necessaries of life; while, on the other hand, our granaries are bursting, our factories stand idle, our farmers produce at a cost above what they can get for their products. While this is particularly true in America, it pertains almost universally throughout civilization.

What is Russia doing? She is trying to bring about in our time the coöperative commonwealth. The ideals are undoubtedly high, even though the methods may not be according to our standards.

It is because of this that such interest is shown in Russian affairs. We know that we face perilous times. If the Russians find a way out of the morass, why should we not profit by their example? The intelligence, history, ideals and traditions of the American people make it extremely undesirable that we attempt to reach a solution by the revolutionary methods of Russia. We have our constitutional methods of bringing changes about, but let us beware that the very necessary reforms are not put off to a time when it is clearly possible that desperate people might resort to violence. If Russia emerges from the travail with a civilization superior to any that has ever been known, will not the whole world gain?

The interest shown in Russian affairs is a most valuable indication of the direction that the thought of the people is taking.

Over forty years ago Edward Bellamy wrote "Looking Backward." The book has been widely read, but generally looked upon as picturing an ideally desirable state incapable of attainment within the lives of present generations. It would be well if everyone could read this book again and see that as a prophet Edward Bellamy not only presented the picture of an ideal state, but also pointed out many things that are happening now just as he prophesied.

Should the Russian experiment succeed, or should we become conscious of the possibilities of the coöperative commonwealth in which production for use instead of for profit is the motivating influence, we should see in our day the establishment in life's practice of these ideals.

Whether we are conscious of it or not, it is this perhaps vague groping out of darkness that gives us this intense interest in Russia, and it is focusing the attention of the world on Russian affairs and not on the commercial gain that might be accomplished by increasing trade with that country.

FRANKLIN P. WOOD.

Denver, Colo.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

"A Study of Mrs. Eddy"

From a Review by Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, in the Boston Herald, of "Mary Baker Eddy, a Life Size Portrait," by Lyman P. Powell.

A HALF-CENTURY before Einstein, a frail New England woman declared, "there is no . . . substance in matter," and on that corner stone established a religion that soon encircled the globe. Proclaiming an unlimited supply for every human need, she anticipated by several decades the new economics of bursting granaries and teeming factories with their devastating floods of things for which a world emerging from centuries of limitation finds itself so woefully unprepared. In a century of material marvels, seemingly without limit, she declared the "superiority of spiritual over physical power" and forecast this century when the things of the spirit and the mind are more and more recognized as supreme. . . .

With none of the assets of prestige or influence or worldly power, ridiculed, persecuted as have been few individuals in the last three centuries, despised and rejected of men, a seeming outcast and failure past middle life, this frail woman lived to see thousands throughout the world rise up and call her blessed and hundreds of temples built as monuments to the new significance she had given to many human lives. Christian Science has many marvels to its credit, but the most marvelous demonstration of its power and its truth is the life of Mary Baker Eddy.

The exhaustive files of The Mother Church were made fully available for the first time for a sympathetic study of the life of one of the most remarkable women of the last century by a biographer not of the faith. Rector of an Episcopal parish in New York, Dr. Powell brought to his task the fruits of a life-long interest in the new view of life that Christian Science represents. Sweeping over the earlier and formative period, he discriminatingly devotes himself to the revealing episodes of her later life as the world became conscious of her power.

Wisely was one outside the faith selected for the task. The "other worldliness"—to use a favorite phrase of the author—of the Christian Scientist is apt to make him oblivious of the viewpoint of those outside the faith. The terminology even is apt to be disconcerting to the uninitiated.

This biography would seem well calculated to make Mary Baker Eddy better understood by the world at large. Its meticulous documentation suggests echoes of the controversies of other days, but the footnotes are happily marshaled at the rear and so do not interrupt the smooth flow of the narrative.

The rector crops out somewhat in the discussion as to the significance of Christian Science, and the life of its Founder, with which the opening chapters are necessarily introduced. One begins to desire that the biography shall begin. Yet it is well that the ground shall be thoroughly cleared in writing of a life that is significant not alone because of its teeming activities, but also because of its profound influence upon the life and thought of the world.

As science, religion, economics and even medicine move steadily in the direction of the revolutionary propositions advanced by Mary Baker Eddy when Darwinism was rife and Ernst Haeckel was propounding a purely materialistic solution for the riddle of the universe, it is altogether desirable that a trained biographer and scholar should sympathetically compile an account of a life in many respects unique while he may still consult with many who were privileged to know this extraordinary woman at first hand. This work is of the world and for the world in a language the world can understand.

It may be hoped that these same ample sources may be made available for a far more extensive study by one who shall bring both the training of the writer and the spiritual sympathy of a student of Christian Science to reveal in considerably more detail the inner meaning of this life for the benefit not only of present and future disciples of this new-old religion scattered throughout the globe, but also for a world that in increasing measure desires to know the reason for the faith and joy that is rather frequently manifested by Christian Scientists in a world distraught by increasing cares.

Disciples of intellectual integrity will desire to read this volume in order properly to appraise the significance of the life of one of the great religious leaders of the modern world.